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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 257. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY,
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
31st Oct.	India	9000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000		
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
21st ,,	Persia	8000		
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
21st ,, 1915.	Caledonia	8000		
2nd January.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	1100
9th ,,	India	8000		1100
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000		
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
for Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	26th Oct.	30th Oct
Kotin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	25th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jiasen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	5th Nov.	37th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6286	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

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Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Lavatories, Urinals, Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London A&C	3896	7th Nov.	....

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga," 4,500 23rd October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	36,000,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
CHAKDARA, 3080 Thurs., 29th Oct., 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 30th Oct. *Direct ‡C. M.
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 2nd Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "CHAKDARA" 3080 tons, on Thursday, 29th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
			1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
			1915
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
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Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From,
D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd.
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors

To
Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 506 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including ascents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·52 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,600
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED, for Hislop College, Nagpur, a professor of Persian, salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3001

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED POST by experienced Journalist, Printer and Stationer Moderate salary, Up-country no objection. Apply to Box No. 968 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4252

WANTED an ENGINEER with Bombay First Class Examination of Competency and First Class of Punjab. Lodging, light, and fuel free. Services continuous, not seasonal. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary to THE SECRETARY, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 3008

WANTED temporarily, an experienced European or Anglo-Indian Typist on Rs. 100 a month. Preference will be given to one having a knowledge of Shorthand. Applications should state age, educational qualifications and record of previous service, if any, and should be accompanied with testimonials (which will be returned). Applications will be received up to November 10th. Apply to the DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, C. I. D., Bankipur. 3025

WANTED—European or Anglo-Indian clerk for post on Rs. 100 which, though now temporary, will probably be converted shortly to permanent one on Rs. 100-5-150. Applicants should be proficient in Shorthand (Pitman's preferred) and typing and preference will be given to a man with working knowledge of accounts. Bachelor's quarters provided.

Apply, with copies of testimonials to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Shillong, 17th October, 1914. 3010

WANTED—For Temporary Water Supply Pumping Station, New Capital, Delhi, a thoroughly qualified Head Driver and Fitter.

Applicants must have obtained First Class Drivers' Certificate of any Local Government and must have had experience in the running of Worthington or other Pumps of 60 B. H. P. capacity and of Lancashire Boilers.

Salary Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications.

Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 1st Project Division, Raisana, Delhi. 3005

WANTED for the Government Monotype Press, Simla, a Senior Proof Reader capable of passing proofs for Press. Only professional Readers need apply. Certificate of character essential. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem, plus overtime (compulsory) and winter allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem for 5 months. Must be eligible for permanent appointment under Civil Service Regulations.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE MANAGER,
Government Monotype Press,
Simla S. W. 3020

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J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 24th October 1914. 4251

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED some first class SENIOR PRESS READERS. Good pay and prospects to really good men.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Govt Printing, India, Delhi. 3011

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in the vicinity of Mahaluxhmi with respectable European Family from November 1st. Apply to Box No. 965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4237

WALNUTS 9 lbs. nett, Rs. 3, Honey 5 lbs. Rs. 4 by V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Dried apple rings, 8 annas a lb. plus postage and packing. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

WANTED.—DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE 2-speed, 1913, or 1914. State Particulars and absolutely lowest price for immediate cash BIGG-WITHER, ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., Graham's Building, Bombay. 4250

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad, Pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Binding 2 years' stay in the school. Apply sharp stating age, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to KHUSALDAS G. PATELL, Honorary Secretary. 4238

WANTED—A EUROPEAN BAND MASTER late N. C. O. of a British Cavalry Regiment is desirous of an appointment as Band Master to a Military Band, has 15 years experience in conducting Mounted and Infantry Bands. For full particulars apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Belgaum. 4198

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only. 4241

WANTED immediately for THE PALITANA STATE, KATHIAWAR a thoroughly qualified ENGINEER. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Pay up to Rs. 800 per month according to qualifications, with free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials regarding character and capability, and stating age, caste (if Indian), and what pay expected, to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Palitana State, Kathiawar. 4236

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons possessing experience of deep boring work in alluvial soil and having the requisite mechanical knowledge for charge of the Cochin Boring.

Apply stating salary expected before the 9th November to the Undersigned.

W. HUTTON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.
Chepauk, 20th October, 1914. 3013

CINEMA THEATRE CIRCUIT.—Enormous Profits—Experienced European Management. Required capitalist to finance up to Rs. 1,00,000 to open 4 new theatres in Mofussil. Capital fully secured by first charge. Half Profits offered up to and including formation of Ltd. Co. Bonafide proposition. Fullest investigation allowed. Particulars at interview only. "Cinema," Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4247

WANTED.—Two European or Eurasian Apothecaries with qualifications similar to those possessed by Military Assistant Surgeons. Salary Rs. 110 to Rs. 160 per mensem. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Agent, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakpur.

JAMES WALKER,
Acting Agent. 3027

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR to serve under the United Provinces Dufferin Fund association, with agreement for three years. Pay for those holding Medical degree or L. M. S. qualification, Rs. 100; for Certificated class, pay Rs. 50, plus Rs. 50 Local allowance.

Knowledge of Vernacular of these Provinces essential.

Apply stating age, qualifications, to INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, United Provinces, Lucknow. 3026

WANTED.—By the Cawnpore Municipality immediately on temporary appointment for four months, an Overseer on the consolidated pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.

The person appointed must possess 1st class Roorkee qualifications and must have had thorough practical experience in buildings, road and drainage work. Preference will be given to a man with a knowledge of sanitary plumbing work.

Application, in sealed covers endorsed "Overseer," with copies of not more than 3 recent testimonials, to be delivered to the Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore, on or before 5th November.

BASHIR-UDDIN AHMED,
Secretary, Municipal Board,
Cawnpore.
The 22nd October 1914. 3028

FOR SALE.

ONE 12 H. P. four seater MOTOR CAR for immediate sale. Perfect order Owner leaving Bombay. Will take Rs. 2,200. Apply to Box No. 969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4253

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 20 H.P. Robson make, one Portable Steam Engine and two Motor Mills—all in working order. For further particulars apply to CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post No. 9, Bombay. 4...

FOR SALE.—Angelus Player with quantity of rolls, also card table, armchair and rocking horse. May be seen any time during day at. GILBERT BUILDING, ground floor, Babul Nath II Cross Road, Chowpatty. 4254

FOR SALE.—ONE DIESEL OIL ENGINE of Triple cylinders, 240 B. H. P. with all accessories. Slightly used, in perfect working order. For further particulars apply to MILL MANAGER.

CROWN SPG. & MFG., CO., LTD. 4246

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay 3979

TO BE LET

TO LET.—TWO NICE LITTLE AIRY ROOMS and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 35. Apply X'L DAIRY, Convent Street, Apollo Bunder. 4248

TO BE LET a large airy OFFICE ROOM on the 3rd floor above West End Watch Co. Apply WEST END WATCH Co., 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 4229

TO LET at MATHERAN a secluded bungalow near Amin Lodge. Situation high and cool. Four bed-rooms and one sitting room. Apply A. H. GHIAWALLA, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. 4255

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI RAMBHABAI widow of LILADHAR CUTCHRA late of Bombay Dussa Sorathia Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

VELJI SHIVJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Salesman under the employ of DAMODAR LAKHMICHAND a Flour Merchant residing in Kazi Syed Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of September 1914
Messrs. PURNANAND & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4258

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 410 of 1913.

Re ABDULA KHAKIBHOY READYMONEY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Khoja Molla, lately carrying on business as auctioneer in partnership with his wife Ajbai under the name and style of A. Readymoney and Co., and now unemployed; an Insolvent.

NOTIE is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd December, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of October 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 27th October 1914. 4256

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE ACTING AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, 1914, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1915.

B. Miscellaneous country stores,
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Acting Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 17th October, 1914. 4182

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
6.49	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.33
7.18	,,	Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
11. 0	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.18	,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
17.26	,,	Am Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.		Arr.	20.45
			Dep.	19.30
0.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	18 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 32ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. TALLOCKCHAND and SHAHPURJI No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet made upto the year ending 30th June 1914.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business concerning the Company that the Chairman may place before the meeting.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company, will be closed, from 13th October, to 28th October, 1914, both the days inclusive.

By order of the board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay 23rd September, 1914. 4072

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1915. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About three scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 24th October, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4239

NOTICES.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1914 for forty appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion and ten appointments in the Indian portion of the Signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls, and must have passed the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation only, at the Local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians), must be made to the Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before the 6th November 1914. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above in original. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay 23rd October, 1914. 4221

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 35/- (thirty-five), per share will be paid on and after the 5th November, 1914, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Yule Road, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS, Agents,
The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd.
Bombay, 26th October 1914. 4254

NOTICE.

WITH reference to my circular of 3rd instant, I beg to inform the Shareholders of the INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, that I am asked by my friends and constituents to cease buying the shares after the 3rd prox.

SHAPURJI BURJORJI BROACHA.
27th October, 1914. 4259

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, TAYEBALLY ESMAILJEE ESOOFBHOY IN A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GARDEN VIEW" SITUATE AT HUGHES ROAD.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tayeballi Esmailji Esoofbhoy an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the right, title, and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned upper-storied bungalow with its large compound and outhouses known as "Garden View," situate at Hughes Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Gamdevi in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and sub-registration district of Bombay, together with the buildings and structures thereon which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1090 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the north west by the property of the Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities, on the north east by a service passage, on the south east by plot No. F of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Gamdevi estate and on the south west by Hughes Road, which said piece of land is known as plot No. 6, of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 7335, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2881, (1), Street No. 1, and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GINNING FACTORY WITH ITS MACHINERY, FURNITURE ETC., AT SANKLI IN DISTRICT KHANDISH.

High Court Suit No. 805 of 1913.

KANJI PRAGJI .....Plaintiff.
v/s.
PREMJI VALLUBHDAS .....Defendant.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1914, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following Ginning Factory with buildings, machinery and furniture, etc., at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars:—Ginning Factory at Sankli, standing on two pieces of land, described below consisting of Gins, Machinery, bungalow houses, and chawls, standing thereon.

The Ginning Factory is surrounded by wire-fencing and has two wells, 1 Ginning factory of 40 gins one-storied bungalow, a chawl for workmen and 2 sheds.

The description of land.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres.	Area goontha.
7	2	3	26
2	2	2	7*
3		4	16

* Akar Rs. 23-14-6.

LIST OF MACHINERY.

40 Platt Bros. gins, 1 Donkey, 1 Engine by Ruston Proctor, 1 Boiler by Tinker Shenton Ltd., 2 Tanks.

Machinery shop consisting of 1 Dhaman, 1 Lathe by Greaves Cotton and Company with accessories.

1 Drill Machine, 1 Vice, 1 Roller Press, 1 Anvil and 1 Grinding stone, 1 Hand pump, 1 Run-cart, 1 Cart-weighing scale by Greaves Cotton and Co., 2 Platform scales, 2 Jacks, and 4 small scales, 10 Shaftings, nozzle s, Boiler bricks, bolts, old files, saws, and gin accessories etc.

And the furniture such as, 3 Dhamni carts, 3 loading carts, tables, lanterns, cupboards, brass and copper pots, clock, benches iron safe, country cots beddings, gadlas, takias and sundries.

The property is on view.

N. B:—The intending purchasers are requested to give their private offers to the undersigned 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th October 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On THURSDAY the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach Manor," Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, chairs, side boards, chesterfield cofas, fancy cabinets, vases, lamps, carpets, pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyras, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, Brussels carpets, lamps, wall clocks, blackwood open carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, bent wood chairs, etc., etc. The property of E. Hoffmeister Esq., of Louis Drefus and Co., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—

One 12-14 H. P. 4-cylinder, 5-seated Argyll motor car; with all accessories, in good working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. H. F. A. Johnson Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 8th prox. at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, opposite the Star Motor Works and near the Belassis Road Bridge, very valuable and handsome made to order teak and black wood plain and open carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, one solid mahogani English sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome English large mirror back side board, dumb waiters and crockery stands, table lamps, hall electric lamps, rich carpets, teapoys, bentwood chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, rich table ornaments, old china ware, large figures, Jost fan, one light house patten clock, iron safe on stand, cottage piano, marble top tables, jardiniers, Parian figures, Japanese vases, verandah benches, card tables, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chival glasses, double meat safes etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

One nearly new 16-30 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 seated, long Cassasee Corree car with body by Rothschilde. Fills megnets and battery coil in good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta with the consent of the parties entitled to or interested in the property described here under. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the immoveable property situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy road on WEDNESDAY the 11th NOVEMBER next at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the east side of Girgaum road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the house belonging to Janardhan Atmaram Madon, on the South by the house belonging to Gopal Pandurange Bhandare on the East by the house belonging to Gomatibai Haridas and on the west by the Girgaum Road aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 284 Street No. 659-661 and bearing new survey No. 1/7735.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta Solicitors at their office at 57 Esplanade Road or to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Solicitors at their office at 35 Medow Street or to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at their office at 121 Medow Street Fort or to the Undersigned.

Private offers for the said property will also be received by any of the abovementioned firms or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th October 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th Oct., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., fancy velvet lined teak and black wood mahogany, polished rich furniture including velvet lined drawing room suites, tapestry lined sofa, teak and black wood double top teapoys, marble top and plain round tables, writing and dressing tables, fancy lady's tables, teak and blackwood cupboards, almyrahs, leather lined and cane easy chairs, arm and armless chairs, dirty clothes baskets meat safes, washing table, galichas, carpets, lamps, phonographs, records, watches, vases, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned.
1 lot crockery.
1 complete Encyclopaedia.

D' LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th October 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE CHILDREN OF CAPTAIN GRANT"

A Highly Sensational Film ever shown on the Cinema Screen

5,500 FT. LONG.

Adapted and suited to the film photography

JULES VERNE

Is the most powerful name in "Historic and Scientific Researches Novels."
And the whole story is most faithfully filmed from his most popular work.

You will be simply thunder struck

To witness the most terrible, the most heart-rending, the most blood-thirsty, and at the same time the most intrepid, the bravest and by far the most stupendous scenes ever put to the screen.
In short it beggars words to describe the Film.
Exclusive right secured at an exorbitant expense.
Still, the Prices are Half.
Mind, this is the only opportunity.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee show with Prizes 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 2-15 a.m. (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sandhurst Road, Telephone No. 1269

IN AID OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished Patronage and gracious presence of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

On Thursday the 5th of Nov. next
At 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
THE NEW ALFRED DRAMATIC Co.,
Will give at
"VICTORIA THEATRE",
GRANT ROAD,
A special benefit Performance of the Hindustani play,

"BHOOL BHOOLAYA"

(Based on Shakespear's Twelfth Night).

Application for tickets (Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2. and 1) may be made to Mrs. F. A. Vakil, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

Tele. 2020. **To-Night** Tele. 2020

We shall present

THE SECRET

OF THE

MOUNTAINS.

Without exception this is a film that appeals to heart interest.

MPERIAL FILMS

E

THE PICTURES BEAUTIFUL.

HAVE YOU

Ever visited our theatre during your residence in this city and

SEEN

the wonderful progr mmes we present each week to our delighted patrons

THE

clearness of our pictures attract even bigger audiences than a

"ZEPPELIN" AIRSHIP

over our theatre would attract. We show all the Star Films from Paris & London and better programmes cannot be found all

OVER BOMBAY

than our weekly selection.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

Prize Shows:

Saturday, & Sunday, 5 to 6-30

POPULAR PRICES

Under European Management.

DANCE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.

Also under the Patronage and presence of The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries Consuls,

The Bombay Branch of the Ex: Soldiers' Society of India and Burma Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1914.

IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Entrance Rs. 3-0-0 One Gent. and Lady.
Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the members or the following:—

G. A. NEWBY,
Bazargate Police Station;
G. THOMPSON,
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W. J. PRYKE,
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WE EXPECT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD TO SEE THIS GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE.

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Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5- 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND BUQRAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Rainfall in south peninsula has been confined almost entirely to south-east coast of Madras. The conditions are unsettled in the north-west India. Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in south Bihar, North-West Frontier Provinces and Malabar. The principal amounts are:—Naya Dumka, half an inch; Pamban, one and a half inches; Cuddalore, two; Negapatam and Madras, a half.

Forecast:—Some rain in Punjab and surrounding hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in west Rajputana and Upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess except at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and at Neemuch. Night temperature is also above normal at Neemuch.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Night temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect in the south Bombay Deccan; elsewhere it has become nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The area of rainfall has decreased in the south of the Peninsula. Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Madras coast, but only light isolated showers in Malabar. The disturbed conditions in north-west India are slightly more pronounced to-day.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast and some showers in the inland districts of south-east Madras and in Malabar A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 27th of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	90.5	76.0	42	..	0.00	—0.06
Jask	87.6	75.1	80	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	94.6	79.6	42	..	0.53	0.33
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.6	67.6	55	..	9.71	4.07
Rawalpindi	79.8	54.0	70	..	26.26	3.48
Lahore	86.8	61.0	85	..	21.04	5.78
Hissar	88.0	58.8	65	..	18.78	..
Ambala	84.9	53.1	76	..	33.64	9.96
Delhi	85.0	61.1	74	..	29.56	5.87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.7	54.8	54	..	29.67	4.69
Mainpur	88.3	55.2	69	..	24.74	0.22
Jhansi	90.8	64.6	49	..	24.26	—10.37
Cawnpore	88.2	61.1	71	..	28.33	—5.19
Allahabad	89.9	62.3	66	..	36.24	0.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	95.5	69.8	74	..	4.42	2.17
Karachi	87.2	78.7	71	..	6.85	0.73
Ajmer	84.9	64.3	35	..	18.79	—0.56
Jaipore	91.2	67.1	46	..	24.50	2.61
Kotah	93.6	68.4	47	..	24.64	—1.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	67.6	43	..	11.25	—2.29
Dwarka	88.6	70.5	74	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	92.1	70.8	51	..	27.17	9.76
Rajkot	90.2	63.8	57	..	34.51	8.69
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	69.0	44	..	39.10	19.22
Surat	96.3	67.7	61	..	57.65	17.19
Ahmedabad	98.5	70.2	47	..	39.72	10.60
Deesa	99.5	62.1	46	..	28.58	3.28
Neemuch	92.8	64.2	48	..	29.15	1.88
Indore	89.3	62.8	50	..	26.36	—4.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.5	60.3	71	..	47.21	—4.87
Saugor	89.4	62.2	59	..	32.11	—11.05
Hoshangabad	91.5	62.2	75	0.02	43.90	—2.69
Khandwa	94.3	63.7	51	..	31.18	2.93
Akola	94.8	60.9	47	..	26.64	—3.50
Amraoti	93.3	64.7	43	..	31.88	0.89
Nagpur	93.8	64.7	58	..	39.82	—5.33
Chanda	90.1	62.1	64	..	35.74	—13.42
Raipur	92.2	67.1	59	..	41.43	—4.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.3	77.2	77	..	81.29	10.81
Ratnagiri	96.5	72.1	43	..	12565	26.56
Mormugao	88.5	75.1	83	..	11350	23.94
Karwar	89.7	71.0	91	..	14687	30.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.4	61.1	56	..	27.21	6.39
Ahmednagar	89.5	59.1	4.	..	17.39	—2.32
Poona	90 0	59.3	58	..	30.08	5.91
Sholapur	92.0	61.1	41	..	24.18	—1.97
Bijapur	89.8	61.5	52	..	13.88	—3.39
Belgaum	85.3	60.9	54	..	40.43	37.61
Aurangabad	90.0	59.4	37	..	25.05	—0.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.7	61.6	59	..	53 56	15.97
Hyderabad,	87.7	64.1	59	..	39.32	12.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.7	75.2	8	..	14180	26.66
Calicat	85.8	76.9	87	..	10885	11.43
Cochin	88.2	75.7	83	0.0	82.90	—1.29
Colombo	83.5	72.9	95	0.22	33.90	0.93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	71.2	76	..	26.75	—3.85
Bellary	90 8	68.4	7	..	15 29	0 99
Guddapah	90.0	68.8	71	..	20 76	—3 19
Madras	86.0	74.5	8	0.42	32.06	6 99
Bangalore	81 3	62.2	6	..	20.11	—4.86
Coimbator	83 9	70.5	86	..	11.05	0.26
Trichinopoly	82 2	71.1	75	..	11.64	—6.13
Negapatam	84.0	73.7	59	0.53	30.89	11.75

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th October 1914, was 30.122 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 28th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.916 Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 ,,
Dew Point	72 2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of find from midnight to midnight N	ENE.WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	139 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	Day of Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	27	m 6 27	28 6	27	1 15a	19 7
W.	28	m 6 56a	23 8	28	m 0 52	19 9
Th.	29	m 7 36	25 11	29	m 2 6a	18 9
F.	30	m 8 14a	24 0	30	m 1 58	19 6
S.	31	m 8 29	26 0	31	m 2 47a	18 0
Sun.	Nov. 1	m 9 11a	25 6	Nov. 1	m 2 50	19 7
M.	2	m 9 52a	26 4	2	m 3 20	17 4
		m 10 25a	26 2		m 3 3	19 5
		m 10 11	28 9		m 3 48a	16 9
		m 10 55a	27 6		m 4 6	19 3
		m 10 38	26 4		m 4 14a	16 3
		11 25a	27 11		m 4 39	19 2
					4 40a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 29 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.
,, 30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.
,, 31 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 39.m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 39.m.	,, 6h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 9h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. 0 m. a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 14.5 a.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

A meeting of the Librarians of the Travelling Libraries of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Sunday, 25th inst; at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. About 30 Librarians attended the meeting and Mr. V. S. Sohoni of the Depressed Classes Mission, presided. Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society in opening the proceedings, stated that when two years back the Travelling Librarians were first started the League had a very small stock of books and consequently in the early period of the movement the arrangement of books in each Library was not quite satisfactory. But as the League now has a good number of books with it, it was thought advisable to rearrange the Libraries once again. Mr. Joshi announced that the rearranged boxes were ready to be issued and lastly he requested the Librarians to arrange lantern lectures and readings from books for the benefit of their illiterate neighbours and to distribute among them the quinine pills supplied with each box by the League.

Mr. Thakore, the Assistant Secretary of the League made a similar statement in Gujarati and Mr. Shelke, a Librarian, made a few suggestions as regards the use of the Libraries. The Chairman winding up the proceedings advised the Librarians to take care of the books in their charge as if they were their own and to help the League by bearing at least the small expenses required for the conveyance of the Libraries.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The complaint of a 'Loyal Parsi' in your issue of to-day's date regarding the auditors' certificates is thoroughly well-grounded.

There are several similar cases of such hardships in which the chief cause of complaint is this rigid observance of five years' independent experience as auditors. Practically speaking this is the chief clause that has prevented new blood from being taken up in this Roll.

If, while the Indian Government considered the necessity for auditors' legislation, (which is a departure from the English Joint Stock Co's Consolidation Act of 1910 and of which latter the new Indian Co's Act is a facsimili copy), owing to the backward conditions of the country, surely there is no reason to shut up any legitimate loyal subject from his proper honest source of income by enacting subsequently rules. As a matter of justice it can only be possible to interpret the Act in a way that should not inferfere with those already in practice, (however meagre) *unconditionally*.

For instance, if a University effects new changes in its curriculum it gives ample notice before putting the same into operation.

Here, as a comparison, the new Companie's Act was to come into force from April last, and no Rules pertaining to Auditors' Certificates by Local Governments were published even a day before. When on the same day these were issued no provision appeared to have been made for those who cannot answer their technical requirements from no fault of their own, and thus this small lot is cast to the wind for the time being, without receiving any attention from the proper authorities whose sympathies they unquestionably deserve.

I fully endorse the words of the writer in my humble protest against this apparent neglect.—Yours, etc.,

AN AGGRIEVED.

Bombay, October, 26.

BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 26th.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £928,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . .	2,900
" " Imports	9,527

Liverpool, October 26th.

"From 10 a.m. to-morrow the price of January February American Futures reduced to 4c.55."

Bombay 27th October 1914.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Monday, Oct. 26th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	2,100,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 26th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	42—9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	46-6—9
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom..	1,890,000
Para Rubber	2/6½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	68

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 27th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 18½ lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

We have no change to report in this market. There is little doing.

Quotations —

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 7/8
T.T. forward Nov. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3/8
60 d/s Japan	1	47 1/2

BULLION.

There is so far no quotation for silver from London. The local market is steadier and the rate for ready bars is now 70—6.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a	p.
English bar gold	25	12	0
Ready Bar silver (oum duty).....	70	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 24th and 25th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	83*	93,157
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	31	37,152

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

From to-day the fixed price for liquidation of Jan.-Feb. in Liverpool has been reduced by 20 points, and now stands at 4,55.

The opening quotations in the local market were Rs. 165 for good Broach, Rs. 111 for fully good Bengal, and Rs. 137 for fine Khamgoan Akola. Some business is reported in the latter description, Japan export houses having bought. The tone of the market has been quiet but steady and only slight fluctuations have occurred during the day. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs.	165	66 March
F. G. Bengal...	"	110	11 Jan.
Fine "	"	116	"
Fine Khamgaon Akola .. "		136	"
Fine " .. .. .. "		126	"
F. G. " .. .. .. "		116	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 6-11-6 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steadier.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 6-4-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone unchanged, steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.

Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B. T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steadier, better enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-10-B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone steadier, more doing.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 5-8-0 R.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 4-1-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D.J. Rs.37-0-0.

White Khandeish Nov. Rs. 40-0-0.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton	Nil	Bales.
Wheat	15,153	Cwts
Linseed	Nil.	"
Rape, Rai etc	681	"
Gingellyseed	855	"
Poppyseed.....	Nil.	"
Groundnuts.....	525	"
Castorseed	258	"
Rice	2,237	"
Myrabolams	65	"
Cottonseed	1,498	"
Mowraseed	8	"
Gram	431	"
Jowar.....	37	"
Maize	50	"
Barley	193	"

COTTON TRADE DIFFICULTIES.

STOPPAGE DANGER IN LANCASHIRE.

The danger to the Lancashire cotton industry is now becoming acute, yet nothing particular is being done to meet it, says the "Manchester Guardian." Our Manchester market reporter writes that "the cotton markets act as though they expected a natural resumption of demand in the present circumstances, but it does not appear that there is any chance of it." There certainly is no chance of it as things are being managed now. Here we are, with German competition removed from all the neutral markets of any importance, and with an abundance of cheap cotton available in the Southern States, and yet we find mills closing, one after the other, because they cannot get orders. It is true that there are monetary difficulties in arranging business in some quarters, that transit expenses are rather heavy, and that all our foreign customers are more or less crippled by the indirect results of the war, but there is something beyond all these things which accounts for the cessation of demand. That something, we think, is largely within the control of the cotton world. It may be difficult to find exactly what it is, but it must be searched for without delay. The matter is vital alike to our manufacturers and our operatives.

COTTON DIRECT TO MANCHESTER.

One possibility is the direct importation of cotton to Manchester. That will not suit Liverpool or New York, especially while they are working off the "straddles" of their speculators, but they are giving a direct incentive to it. On this subject Mr. Thomas Temperley, architect, Bolton, writes to us:—

I understand a few of the shrewd Oldham men have put their heads together and are importing from America direct suitable cotton staple for spinning 36's twist at 1d. per pound below Liverpool spot prices, without points on, and the whole of the yarn to be spun from this cotton (5,000 bales) was sold in a few hours to manufactures, who have got the advantage of the low price. If the American cotton mills can buy their cotton 1½d. per pound cheaper than the Lancashire mills, the new crop cotton is not available for us. Consequently, it is not unreasonable for India, China and our colonies to hold back their purchases of repeating orders until the prices are unartificial.

Mr. Temperley is not satisfied to leave matters with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Spinners' Federation, or the Liverpool Cotton Association—he has something caustic to say about all of them,—and he suggests that an independent committee should be formed to buy cotton on a large scale—to the extent of millions of pounds, if possible,—of qualities suitable for the respective trades of those who join in the scheme, and to be forwarded to the mills as required. That may be called the cheap cotton remedy. It would not be acceptable to everybody at present, but we may come to it soon if nobody has a plan which will steady prices, without causing as much trouble as it removes.

THE EXCHANGE TROUBLE.

Another Bolton correspondent, who does not wish his name to be published, writes:—

I have read your notes on the "Cotton Trade Danger," but there is another obstacle wants removing. Why cannot something like a normal rate of exchange be fixed between this country and America? The mil I am connected with have orders on their books, and have already delivered thousands of pounds' worth of yarn, but the rate of exchange is so high that further business is impossible. A spinner cannot go on delivering yarn *ad lib.* and not receive any payments in return, and apart from this, the very thing everybody is trying to avert, namely, total stoppage of works and workpeople out of employment, is forced upon us. Cannot this one obstruction be cleared out of the way?

The "obstruction" certainly needs to be removed, but it may not be possible just now to do more than the Government and the financiers have done.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The distance between the Tramway line and the public passage on the north of the Churni Road near the tramway single line is so narrow as to cause great inconvenience to vehicles and passengers. This inconvenience is further aggravated by the municipal water pipes lying on the road. Had anybody infringed the established rule under some unavoidable circumstance, the police as well as the Municipality would have indiscriminately taken legal steps against the party; but now it is about six months, and yet no police authority can warn the Municipality to remove the obstacle on the road and thus render safety to the public life.

This road is one of the most crowded especially in the evening when thousands of people go out for an evening walk, and at seven at night when the mill-hands pour out from the adjoining mill in thousands, and such being the case, the Municipality has overlooked the inconvenience that is daily encountered by the public. Moreover I was a personal eye-witness on three or four occasions when some passers-by and others driving in hackneys narrowly escaped death by the vehicles being dashed against by the tram cars.—Yours, etc.,

L. V. GUPTE.

Charni Road,
Girgaum, Oct. 26.

ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

At the 19th general meeting of the shareholders of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., held on Monday, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Khimjee Assur, it was resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. .35 per share. Mr. Premjee Gokuldas was re-appointed as a Director of the Company, Mr. Moroba Narayan was appointed Auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 a year. A vote of thanks was passed to the Agents for their generous gift of Rs. 20,000 for the benefit of the Company. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26.		
Jelunga	Lewis	Jeddah Oct. 12
Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta Oct. 14
Oct. 27		
Hellas	Bug	Bangkok Oct. 5
Chantala	Rice	London Sept. 9

DEPARTURES.

Nil.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Whateley Hall A. E. Mead Hull via Port Said

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Colenso, for Hull etc.
Steamer Jelunga, for Red Sea Ports
Steamer City of London, for Karachi.

S.. S. Wakasa Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 26th and the Colombo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 24h instant.

S. S. Brocklehanks Media.—The Anchor Line steamer Brocklehanks Media left Liverpool on the 26th instant.

S. S. City of Rangoon.—The City Line steamer City of Rangoon arrived at Suez on the 25th instant.

S. S. Jelunga.—The Bombay Persia S. N. Company's steamer Jelunga, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Jeddah which port she left on October 12 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Braziliana.—The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta, which port she left on October 14 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Hellas.—The steamer Hellas, 548 tons, Captain M. Bug, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok which port she left on October 5 with a cargo of timber,.

S. S. Chantala.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chautala, 3,103 tons, Captain Rice, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on September 9 with a general cargo.

S.. S. Whateley Hall.—The steamer Whateley Hall, 2,380 tons, Captain A. E. Mead, will sail to-day for Hull via Port Said with a general cargo.

Tuesday, October 27th

P. DOCK.

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Clan Maclean	Williamson 31.10	J. Finlay & Co.
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson 31.10	K. N. & Co
Maria C.	29.10 Schroppa	Italian S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

India	Kenrick..31.10	P. & O. Co
City of London	Elliott..29.10	K. N. & Co
Favonian	Hicken..28 10	W.& A. G. & Co
Troeswen	31. 10 Jones	Ralli Bros
Massilia	Thomson 30..10	W. & A. G. & Co
Perla	31.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	31.10 Nonurazi..10	N. Y. K. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper 30.10	W.& A. G. & Co
Varlieta Constantinos	Manairs 31.10	Ralli Bros
Wartenfels	Williams 1..11	W. & A. G. & Co
Whateley Hall	Mead..23.10	L. Dreyfus & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D,

Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Chak ara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co.

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Appledore	Jones	K. N. & Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	
Brazliana	Snowdon	
Clan Macpherson	Ady	
Odaba	J. W. Ross	M. M. & Co
Colenso	Brauton	J. Finlay & Co.
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Chantala	Rice	M M. & Co
Earl of Douglas	Renn	
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Glenclany	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Itonus	Carey	
Inverness	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Karmala	Evans	
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lai Sang	Mooney	
Maluntad	Paulsen	
Marian	Schroffacan	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Farnus	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co.
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A G. & Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
Ponus	Hayward	Standard Oil Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotentels	Williams	Dock Manager
Steinbergen	Deyonge	
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 36 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 33 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 35 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 20 casks chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 2 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Ralli Brothers; 750 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, R. J Davar.

FOR GLASGOW.

MASSILIA (s) 708 cwts. staves of hogsheads, 300 cwts. ends of hogsheads, 262 cwts. iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

MASSILIA (s) 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

PERLA (s) 412 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 500 cwts. kardee seed, Volkart Brothers; 447 cwts. cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co.; 2,719 cwts. crushed bones, J. Livingstone and Co.

INDIA (s) 21 bales cow hides, 1 bale buffalo hides, I. Sewjee; 112 bales cow hides, 4 bales horse hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 33 bales sheep and goat skins, 23 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 2 bales cow hides, 10 bales sheep and goat skins, 12 bales buffalo hides, A. Cassum; 50 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 150 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 560 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 2 cwts. old rubber, A. N. Sodder and Co.; 50 cases bristles, 1 bale fibres, Allen Brothers and Co.; 1 package woollen carpets, 2 packages woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co.; 4,616 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 25 bales cow hides, 15 bales goat and sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 7 bales cow hides, 59 bales sheep and goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 65 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

COLENSO (s) 200 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 105 bales hemp, 2,015 cwts. myrabolums, H. Govindjee; 5,022 cwts. ground nut oil cake, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

GROESWEN (s) 458 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

MARIA C. (s) 270 cwts. animal guts, A. D. Mewer.

FOR NAPLES.

MARIA C. (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 5 pots rosa oil, H. C. Jooma; 5 cases curry powder, H. P. Sethna and Co.

ORIENTAL (s) 7 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ORIENTAL (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Oriental from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—57 cases 1 box 1 parcel silk goods, 16 cases silk yarn, 82 bales waste silk, 67 bales 100 cases silk, 1 case linen goods, 1 case cotton goods, 1 case woollen goods, 300 bales cotton, 5,404 packages 2,018 chests 30 cases tea, 500 robbins poonac, 162 bags arecanuts, 31 cases gum benjamine, 3 packages whisky, 53 cases cardamoms, 395 bags betel nuts, 25 bags nut megs, 30 bags 69 cases pepper, 30 baskets china roots, 252 cases glass bangles, 149 cases cassia, 1 box sulphur, 1 case peppermint crystals, 86 bars zinc, 2 cases aniseed oil, 215 coils rope, 9 bundles tarpaulins, 1 case colour, 1 case confectionery, 50 bags sugar candy, 250 bags 60 packages refined sugar, 35 rolls matting, 2 cases ground nut oil, 354 cases canned fruits, 168 cases canned salmon, 133 cases 2 packages provisions, 56 cases skimmed milk powder, 3 packages silver, 84 bars silver, 79 bags damar batu.

S. S. Colenso from Hull, Agents J. Finlay and Co.—397 bales alum, 112 bales 33 packages paper, 8 hogsheads whisky, 158 bags farina, 761 drums linseed oil, 39 casks whiting, 325 kegs 1 cask paint, 2 cases colour, 1 cask black.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for India:—The following announcement is being issued on Saturday, 24th October, by the Postmaster General:—"On and after the 26th October the telegraphic addresses registered prior to 1st July, 1914, may be used as the address but not as the signature in telegrams, (a) between any two places in British territory including Egypt, (b) between each and any of the following and British territory, including Egypt and territory of Allied countries:—The United States of America provided in all cases that either the sender or addressee or both are resident outside Europe. In the case of all telegrams emanating from British territory and destined for the territory of an allied power or for the United States of America, the full name and address of the addressee will be given by the sender but not telegraphed. When the Censor is located at the office of destination he may at his discretion require the office to give the full name and address at which a telegraph system are reckoned as in Europe and vice versa."

EXPLOSION IN A MILL.

TWO OFFICERS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

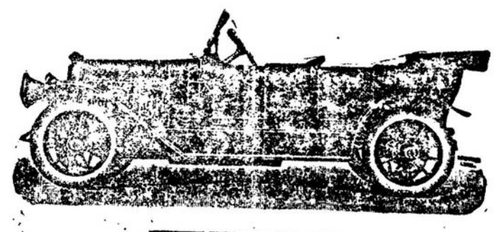
CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A serious explosion occurred at the Banga Kuxmi cotton mills, Srirampur, on Saturday last, resulting in the removal of the assistant engineer and the assistant dyeing expert to Serampur hospital.

According to the report of the weaving master of the mill it appears that a cast iron cask which was airtight was filled with water and was being boiled in the dyeing department and the two gentlemen stood by its side. The cask suddenly burst with a terrible sound with the result that the gentlemen were severely scalded. They were promptly attended to by the resident physicians of the hospital. They are however progressing favourably.

THE INDOMITABLE

Peugeot



IT MUST BE A GOOD CAR.

A few of its records:—

GRAND PRIX de l'A.C.F. 1912-13
GRAND PRIX de la Sarthe
GRAND PRIX of America
COUPE D' L'AUTO MONT VENTOUX MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

Also holder of following 16 H. P. R.A.C. Rating Class E. Records:—

	M. P. H.
Half Mile (Flying Start)	106-19 "
Kilometre "	105-81 "
Mile "	105-36 "

10 Laps (Standing Start) 16 mins. 29 3-5 sec.

And you cannot do better than invest in one of these Famous Cars.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

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LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. *Best quality glasses.* *Prices very moderate*

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ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

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I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 30.

Bakri-Id, Bank Holiday.

P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the English mails due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 27.

387 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from today's date and posted to E. E. Company:—
No. 167 Sapper T. G. Sullivan.

388 Leave.—The undernamed has been granted leave of absence for one month from 4-11-14:—
No. 1641 Gunner A. Petty No. 2 Company.

389 Corps Parades.—Attention is invited to Regimental Order No. 388 dated 21-10-14 with reference to Sunday next.

Owing to the uncertainty of Motor Cars, Members in possession of Cars or Cycles are requested to proceed direct to Mahaluxmi Battery on Tuesdays & Thursdays, arriving at the Battery by 9 a.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 28.

391 Instruction Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Head-Quarters every day at 7-15 a.m. except Saturdays until further orders. Dress, Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

917 Paraes.—Company parades for the week ending October 31st:—
"A" Company to parade as strong as possible at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 29th Inst. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. Wednesday, and Friday (Mufti). Recruits and Reserves.—Thursday and Saturday 7 a.m., Khaki shirts and shorts or uniform to be worn at company parades, Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday, 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m., prompt. Dress, Drill Order Uniform with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 730- a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m., at Head-Quarters. Dress Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Coy. will parade with the recruits of "G" Coy on the abovementioned days.

Companies to be instructed to accordance with Schedule of Training.

I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m., Dress, Mufti.

II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

918 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 29th Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Friday 30th Inst. "F" Coy. Recruits.
Saturday 31st Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Sunday 1st Prox. "F" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Omcers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for Range duty with their recruits.

903 Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

918 Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding Companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Extended Order and Fire Control and Discipline. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.
In the last sentence under heading extended order for "Assault" read "an Attack."

924. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence as under:—
No. 6090 Vol. A. B. Aranha, "D" Coy. up to 31st March 1915.
No. 8089 Vol. C. A. Moore, "D" Coy. from 27th October 1914 to 26th April 1915.
No. 7597 Vol. W. T. C. Huffam "G" Coy. up to 31st March 1915

925 Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as follows. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend, unless he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company beforehand. Saturday 7th November.—All adult companies parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m.
Monday 9th November.—"K" & "M" Companies parae at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m.
Monday 9th November.—"H" Coy. & Scottish High School parade at Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 5-30 a.m.
Monday 9th November.—"J" Coy. & St. Peters High School parade at St. Mary's High School at 9 a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order, with Helmets.
Wednesday 11th November.—Motor Reserve parade at Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m. with Cars.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March ..."Entry of the Gladiators" ...Fucik.
Overture "Morning, Noon, and Night" Suppe.
Waltz .....Destiny" .....Baynes
Selection .....Faust" .....Gounod.
Standchen .....Op. 264" .....Czibulka.
Melodies from .....The Girl Who Didn't" ... Eysler.
March .....It's a Long Way to Tipperary" ... "Rule Britannia."

God Save the King-Emperor.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Major and the office the Band of the 25st Rossells Infantry will play from 6 to 8 p.m. to-day the following selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand under the directon of Mr. B. R. Fakerchand, Bandmaster.

March .....Folie Bergere" .....Fletcher.
Overture .....Raymond" ..... Thomas.
Waltz .....Destiny" .....Baynes.
Selection .....The Rose Persia" .....Sullivan.
A Musical Travestee. The Warbler's Serenade" Wood.
The Dream Tango "La Couchita" Davis.
Selection "Dancing Mistress" Monckton.
Incidental Music Monsieur Beaucade" Bucalosi.

God Save the King-Emperor.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE FRANCAIS.

The managing committee of the Cercle Litteraire Francais have elected Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, as the President and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, B.A., (Oxon) as the Vice-President of the Institution.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society(Town Hall, this evening at 6 u..m., (S..T.), when Rev. Sydney Nicholson will read a paper on "Birth Customs of the Telugus."

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

A Press Note issued yesterday says:—
It is hereby notified for general information that copies of the pamphlet containing The Declaration of London, 1909, and the authorised commentary thereon included in the report of the Naval Conference are now available for sale to the public and can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's Offices, Mr. G. W. Hatch presiding.

Consideration was given to a request from the tenant of plot No. 79, Sandhurst Road East estate, to have the lease made out in the name of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan.

The Board resolved to accede to the request.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were registered in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6a.m., on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 64, as compared with 80 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 69 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1,699, out of which only two were found to be plague-infected. Both of them were caught in C Ward.

A LECTURE.

Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, will deliiver a lecture in Gujarati on Asha-Vabishta and the Key to Paradise," under the auspices of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jasan Committee at the Anjuman's Fire-Temple this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), after the conclusion of the Jasan ceremony and congregational prayer. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The public are now permitted to use telegraphic addresses which were registered before the 1st July, 1914 as the address but not as the signature in telegrams in the following cases:-(a) between any two places in British territory including Egypt, (b) between each and any of the following, namely, British territory including Egypt, territory of the allied countries and the United States of America. Concession under (b) is subject to the provision that in all cases either the sender or the addressee or both are resident outside Europe. Countries that are on the European telegraph system are reckoned as in Europe. In the case of all telegrams emanating from the British territory and destined for the territory of an allied power or for the United States of America the full name and address of the addressee will be given by the sender but not telegraphed. When the censor is located at the office of destination he may at his discretion require the office to give the full name and address at which a telegram is to be delivered. This concession does not apply to the Phillipines or other islands of America in the Pacific Ocean.

THE S OKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Now that Bombay possesses a good supply of electrical current that is al eady largely used among the local industries, there remains a singular exception among them that, when power is required, continues to use steam, and to produce black smoke without apparent control. During the couple of years passed in building the Hotel Majestic, an upright boiler attached to a mortar mill belched forth black smoke to the great annoyance of the neighbouring inhabitants. There is now a steam boiler and winch on the premises of the College of Science, in process of construction on Mayo Road, which will become a nuisance from the day the furnace is lighted. If there were no other means but the steam winch for raising building material there would be something to be said on its defence, but today, electrical current is available, electric hoists are to be had on hire and, at the present price of coal and coke building material may be lifted more cheaply by the latter appliance than by steam as power is only consumed during the process of lifting. Under these circumstances it is hard to understand why the steam winch is allowed to be used in building construction within the limits of the city.—Yours, etc.,

C. E.

Oct. 26.

A GUNNER COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

Gunner Dewthie, 75th Co., R. G. A., committed suicide by shooting last night.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

OF GREAT BENEFIT TO INDIA.

MR. DATTA'S ENQUIRY.

The following are the leading extracts from the Government of India's exhaustive resolution on the subject of food prices:—

The rise in prices in India, though in evidence from an earlier date, began to attract general notice from about the year 1907. In 1910 the Government of India decided to undertake a full and detailed investigation of the problem and the task was entrusted to Mr. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of the Finance Department, assisted by Mr. Findlay Shirras, late Professor of Economics of the Dacca College, and Mr. S. D. Gupta, of the Finance Department. Mr. Datta was instructed to tour throughout British India to collect and analyse the relevant statistics, to ascertain the views of both the official and non-official community and to report his conclusions to the Government of India. The Government of India desire to place on record their appreciation of the care and industry which Mr. Datta and his assistants brought to bear on their arduous task.

The general course of prices is indicated in a table which exhibits the variations in average wholesale rupee prices, during the years 1890 to 1912, of different groups of articles for the 24 more or less homegeneous economic circles into which Mr. Datta has divided India, exclusive of Burma and the native states. Apart from a slight rise in 1892-1893 the price level was fairly steady from 1890 to 1895. From 1905 to 1908 prices rose rapidly and continuously. The highest point was reached in 1908, when famine conditions prevailed in Northern India. The general average fell in the next three years, but that for 1912 was only slightly below the figure of 1908. The rise during this period extended to almost every kind of commodities. The provincial statistics illustrate strikingly the extent to which the development of communications has tended to equalise prices throughout the country.

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE.

Mr. Datta traces the rise in prices in part to causes peculiar to India and in part to causes which have influenced the price level throughout the world. Under the former head the causes suggested are a comparative shortage throughout the period under enquiry in the production of foodstuffs; the increased demand for India's food products and raw materials, both in India itself and in the world markets; the development of communications, internal and external; the decrease in the cost of transport and the growth of banking and monetary facilities. Under the head of world influences, he distinguishes the increased supply of gold, the development of credit, the destruction of wealth in recent wars and the expenditure on armaments. In Mr. Datta's view it is in the combined action of these numerous factors that the explanation of the great rise in Indian price levels is to be found.

The relative importance of causes which may be classed as peculiar to India and of causes which fall rather under the head of "world influences" has varied greatly in the course of the years under review and the latter have been on the whole the dominant factor in the upward movement of Indian prices. This movement has nevertheless been conditioned throughout by developments of an internal order and amongst these Mr. Datta justly selects for special mention the great expansion of communications. Another factor, of smaller though still considerable efficacy, has been the improvement in banking and monetary facilities. Relatively to the immense developments in Western countries, the Indian banking system is still in its infancy. Remarkable progress has nevertheless been made of late. There can be no doubt that, as observed by Mr. Datta, the extended use of credit has had an important effect on prices.

A still greater influence has been attributed in some quarters to the large additions which were made to the monetary circulation during the years 1903-04 to 1907-08 by the coinage of new rupees. It has been suggested that these additions were excessive, and, in the long run largely contributed to, if they did not wholly cause, the exceptionally great rise in Indian prices. The facts set forth indicate what little foundation there is for this suggestion. There is nothing to indicate that the increase has been larger than what has been required by the growth of business transactions. As far as can be judged from the suggestive statistics in which Mr. Datta has collated the leading data relating to external and internal trade, railway traffic, post office and treasury transactions, the capital of joint stock companies, the consumption of rice, wheat and coal and the production of jute and cotton, the expansion of business, as a whole, has probably been more rapid than that of the metallic currency.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Amongst the other possible causes of a rise in prices which are grouped as peculiar to India, Mr. Datta devotes special attention to the interesting but difficult problem of the relation between the supply of food stuffs and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population.

Except, however, during the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, the figures for which reflect the results of repeated and sovere famines, the area under cultivation has expanded more rapidly than the population.

Area and outturn moreover are not the only factors involved. An additional factor of crucial importance is the great development of communications already referred to and its incalculable effect in enhancing the "efficiency" of any given aggregate of food production. As applied to a country like India, which has the world's supplies to draw upon, the conception of an absolute shortage which appears to underlie Mr. Datta's whole treatment of the subject can have no valid significance. The real problem as regards a country so situated is obviously to determine whether the purchasing power of the people generally has increased. If that has been demonstrated in the case of India, as Mr. Datta affirms, it may be confidently inferred that the Indian community has continued to provide itself to at least an equal extent with the necessaries of life, which constitute its first requirements. In this conection a very relevant consideration is that brought out by Mr. Datta, viz. that India has now to part with much less of her produce to meet her foreign obligations, for the simple reason that her produce has risen in value in European markets. In virtue of this rise, India has been in an exceptionally favourable position for procuring from outside sources such additional supplies of food as she may have needed, though the statistics of imports of food grains do not indicate that in fact the internal supply has required to be supplemented in any markedly increased degree. The statistical study of food production, in short, while it has a certain value as suggesting a test by which to qualify conclusions independently obtained, cannot stand alone. In so far, however, as they admit of separate formulation, the following appear to the Government of India to be the principal inferences which can fairly be drawn from this branch of Mr. Datta's enquiries.

THE AREA UNDER FOOD CULTIVATION.

In the first place strictly speaking there has been no substitution of non-food crops in the country as a whole. The food cultivation area has grown, though the area under commercial crops has increased in a higher proportion; and the more rapid expansion of the cultivation of jute and cotton in certain places and certain areas cannot, in view of the very small proportion of the total area which these crops occupy, have exercised any appreciable influence on the general level of food prices.

Secondly, so far as trustworthy statistical evidence is available it would appear that the area under food crops has increased in almost exact corespondence with the growth of population, a fact which must be held to imply the production, on the average, of a relatively larger and more efficient food supply, in view of the large extension of irrigation and transport facilities.

Thirdly, as regards export of food grains, Mr. Datta has clearly brought out the relative insignificance of the proportion between food exports and food production.

Finally, analysis of the general statistics in regard to the increase of prices elicits the very significant point that there was no sustained upward movement of food prices till after 1904.

The causes of the rapid and sustained rise subsequent to this year, which is even more conspicuous in the case of a number of other commodities, must be sought for in a different and independent group of circumstances.

A WORLD-WIDE PHENOMENON.

The essential fact which emerges from Mr. Datta's enquiry is the division of the history of Indian prices since 1890 into two well marked periods dominated on the whole by widely different conditions. From 1890 to 1904 internal conditions were the principal factors in the determination of the price level. With the year 1905, Indian prices entered upon a new phase. Prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights and so far there is nothing to suggest the probability of a reversion to the levels of former years. The explanation of this remarkable phenomenon cannot be found in changes of an internal nature; and examination of the statistics of prices in other countries indicates clearly that the increase in Indian prices has been broadly synchronous with a general upward movement in price leve's throughout the world, and that its origin must accordingly be sought in causes more or less common to the whole civilised world.

The influence on the Indian price level of this notable change in world prices can be traced clearly in the statistics of foreign trade. The average price of exports rose to some extent between 1900-1901 and 1904-1905, but from 1905-1906 onwards the increase has been altogether unprecedented. It is to this immensely enhanced demand for Indian commodities of export that the relatively large rise in the Indian price level, as compared with that of other countries, is probably to be attributed. While the rise since 1904 in the prices of imports reflects more accurately than exports the general course of world prices, has been considerable, and has assisted materially to raise the Indian level, it has been proportionately much smaller than in the case of exports.

THE DEMAND FOR INDIAN EXPORTS.

That there has been during the last 20 years a remarkable growth in the general prosperity of India is, a fact recognised by all impartial observers and testified to by all the available statistical evidence. That the rise in prices has contributed to this result is indicated by an analysis of the statistics of foreign trade. A country necessarily benefits by any special demand for its exports and as has been shown the demand for Indian exports has expanded immensely since 1904-1905.

The most important section of the community are the cultivators, who comprise, according to the census of 1911, more than half the total population. As a rule cultivators grow their food, and to ascertain therefore the changes in their real income resulting from the rise in prices comparison has to be made between their expenditure, as measured by their payments for rents or land revenue, wages, and commodities purchased, and the conclusion to be drawn from this comparison is unmistakeable.

HIGHER WAGES

Wages have risen more rapidly even than prices, but on the balance the gain in real income is manifest. Much the same applies to labour. The increasing profits of agriculture have enhanced the demand for labour on the land. Public works, the expansion of the factory industry and in parts the mortality from plague have combined to promote a great and rapid increase in wages during recent years. When every allowance has been made for disturbing factors and the rise in prices, Mr. Datta's estimate of an increase of 28 per cent. in real income in 1912 as compared with the basic period 1890-1894 seems fully justified. Equally or little less remarkable has been the rise in the real earnings of general labourers and artisans in villages, urban areas and cities. The case of factory hands is more complicated. Wages, however, have been rising rapidly in all factory industries since 1903, and it seems fairly certain that in the jute, wool, leather and mining industries, in the paper industry, as a whole, and in the cotton mills of Calcutta, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces they have risen faster than the cost of living. In the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, however, where wages in the basic period were higher than in other parts and are still relatively high, and in those of Madras it is doubtful whether the rise in money wages, considerable though it has been of late, has fully kept pace with the rise in price. Wages on railways exhibit similar variations, but on the whole the wage-earners on railways seem to have secured increases in pay more than proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. The same is true for the most part of domestic servants.

THE UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

In the case of the upper and middle classes material is lacking for any but the most general estimate. The considerable expansion in the income-tax receipts suggests what indeed would seem to be obvious, that for the trading community the period has been one of growing prosperity. Cultivating proprietors have undoubtedly benefitted, while in the case of landlords it has to be remembered that if rents have risen less rapidly than prices, on the other hand, as indicated by Mr. Datta, the share of the increased profits taken by Government as the supreme landlord is a comparatively small part of the total increase which accrued from the rise in prices. Persons on fixed incomes have certainly suffered, and it is Mr. Datta's opinion that the professional classes too have been adversely affected, but the circumstances of this section of the community do not appear to have been made the subject of detailed statistical investigation. It may be observed, however, that in the case of the lower paid Government servants, civil and military, various measures in the direction of increased pay have been taken of recent years. It has been shown that the prolonged rise in Indian prices dates from the year 1905 and that its ultimate origin must be sought in causes which have been operative throughout the civilised world. As the growth of communications within India has tended to equalise prices throughout the country, so the parallel development of communications with foreign countries has tended more and more to bring Indian prices into line with those of the world in general. The prices of Indian exports are governed by those prevailing in the world's markets and through the growing influence of foreign trade Indian prices, apart from temporary fluctuations resulting from the character of the seasons, tend to follow the same course as world prices. The problem of the future course of prices in India is one, therefore, to which no solution can be found by analysis of Indian conditions only. It is essentially bound up with the question of the movement of prices throughout the world. Prices have so far shown no sign of reverting to former levels. As regards the future the factors involved, even under normal conditions of evolution, are too numerous, too complex and incalculable in their operation to warrant any definite and confident prediction, and the normal has now been interrupted by the catastrophe of a general war, the total effect of which upon the highly organised Western system of production, trade and finance it is quite impossible to forecast.

MURDER OF EXCISE OFFICER IN RANGOON.

REMAND GRANTED TO TRACE ABSCONDING CHINAMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

The Magistrate has given the police remand until November 2nd in the case of the murder of Mr. Foster against Tan Choo and Shan Yone to enable the police to trace the absconding Chinaman who was arrested for illicit sale of liquor.

COLD BLOODED MURDER AT AJMER.

An Ajmer correspondent writes:—
On the 28th September last between 8 and 9 p.m. Ravindra Prasad, aged 16 years old, son of B. Dhirajram Ochavram, Chief Clerk, Audit Office, B. B. and C. I. Ry., was brutally murdered in the compound of the Roman Catholic Church in front of his house. Information was immediately given to the police by some of the clergymen who were attracted to the place by the screams of the murdered boy. After half an hour his brother gave to the police the name and description of the man whom he strongly suspected. On a search of this man's house he was found to have absconded. Under the circumstances it was expected that the arrest of the criminal would not take long. But the police have failed to do so yet.

The crime comes on the top of similar others committed in the same locality in all of which the criminals have given the slip to the police.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange is not to be re-opened as yet. Meanwhile, there is a small private business doing, but it is of very diminutive proportions at present. and unless this should develop into a fairly strong demand, the restrictions placed upon credit will prevent the re-opening of the Share Market until some very satisfactory news is received from the front, or some unexpected developments take place in other directions.

The week opens with a fairly satisfactory tone in the local markets, although business has not been reported on a large scale.

The freight market is quiet, with not much business offering.

Government paper is quoted nominally at Rs. 91-4 but with practically no inquiry except for small pieces.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DARING THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Behramji Pirojshah, general clerk in the office of Rustomji Jehangir Morris, manager of Messrs. Khambatta and Co., with housebreaking by night and theft as a servant, and Kaikhushru Ratanji, a salesman, Hiralal Dharamsi, a landlord, and Gordhandas Mulji, a broker and jeweller, with housebreaking by night and theft, in respect of cloth, valued at Rs. 205. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, V. F. Vicaji, S. B. Kapadia and B. T. Balubhai, pleaders, defended the first, second, third and fourth accused respectively.

The case for the prosecution was that on Friday night the office of the Khambatta firm which was an export and import office, was closed by a peon. The next morning the door of the office was found intact but on opening it the peon found one of the cases open. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the first accused, and on a statement made by the latter, the other accused were arrested. Part of the property was traced to these three accused, while one piece the first accused had given to a tailor to be made into suits. It was further alleged that all the accused went to the place in the third accused's gharry. The first and second accused went upstairs, the third and fourth accused remaining in the gharry. The first two accused brought down the pieces, which were taken to a house, owned by the third accused, in Vithalvadi. The next morning the pieces were made up into a bale at Vithalvadi and thence conveyed to the third accused's bungalow at Malad.

The first accused said the fourth accused demanded money from the second accused, which the latter owed him, and he (the first accused) in order to oblige the second accused, gave seventeen pieces of cloth to the fourth accused to be kept as security till the money was paid.

The second accused said what the first accused had stated was true.

The third accused said he kept the pieces of cloth for safety at the request of the fourth accused who was his friend. He did not know the nature of the dealings between the second and fourth accused.

The fourth accused said the cloth had been deposited with him by the second accused for the money he owed him.

His Worship framed against all the accused a charge of house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft, and of theft in a building. In the alternative the first accused was charged with theft as a servant, the second, with theft, and the third and fourth, with abetment.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft as a servant. The rest of the accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was adjourned.

PARSI LADY'S ALLEGATIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the matter came up in which a notice was issued at the instance of Mrs. Sunabai Pirojshah Patel against Mr. Framroz Pallonji Pastakia and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dinbai Vakil, to show cause why sanction should not be given to prosecute them on charges of instituting a false case, fabricating false evidence and giving false evidence on oath in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for Mrs. Patel, and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, for Mrs. Vakil.

Mrs. Patel in the course of her information alleged that Pastakia acting in conspiracy with Mrs. Vakil, Mr. Nusservanji Patel, Pirozshaw Nusserwanji Patel, Mahomed Cassum Patel *alias* Bux, Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadyseth, Manekji Parekh, and Ardeshir Erachshaw Hakim, with intent to cause injury, falsely charged her along with J. C. Jassawalla, with having kidnapped a minor, and with cheating and outraging the modesty of a woman, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such charges. The case was tried by his Worship, who discharged her and Jasawalla, finding that the case instituted against her was false. Pirozshah Patel, her husband, at the instigation of her father-in-law Nusserwanji, filed a suit against her to obtain divorce from her in the Parsi Matrimonial Court, but on account of certain reasons her husband abandoned the suit at the instance of her father-in-law.

The applicant, Mrs. Patel, further alleged that after this her father-in-law and husband had been trying to fabricate evidence against her to enable her husband to get a divorce from her anyhow. And for that purpose they had engaged the services of several persons in creating evidence against her. Pastakia and Mrs. Vakil were introduced to Nusserwanji Patel, Pirojshah Patel and Ardeshir Erachshaw Hakim and the whole plot against her was hatched at the places of residence of the two Patels and Hakim and also in the Amateur Club. Pastakia and Mrs. Vakil had, the applicant further alleged, wilfully made false statements on oath.

On the matter coming up, Mr. Desai asked for an adjournment, as he said, Pastakia had not been served, and Counsel engaged by Mrs. Patel was not in Bombay.

Mr.. Godinho said his instructions were that Pastakia had made common cause with Mrs. Patel.

His Worship granted the application for adjournment.

TINDALS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Narayan Daji, tindal of prow No. 4892, and five other tindals, with disobeying the orders of the Dockmaster and his assistants, and thereby obstructing the shipping. Messrs. E. F. Souza and P. N. Vijayakar, pleaders, defended the accused.

Some of the accused pleaded not guilty, while the others pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 10 each.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October 28, 1914.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

We took occasion yesterday to remark that so long as the enemy had the bare means for subsisting the war would be protracted not merely for months but even, perhaps, though it is improbable, for years. Though in preparing her war finances during the past few years, Germany took the most optimistic view of the case and looked for an early and easy triumph, it does not follow that, because her calculations in this respect have been rudely upset, she has not the resource and determination to bear the consequences for some time to come yet. None the less it is interesting to observe how largely German calculations were based on a speedy achievement of her aims in war. In the Julius Tower at Spandau was stored until recently, the remaining portion of the great indemnity paid by France, at the conclusion of the Franco German war, to the victors. By a strange irony of Fate this sum, £6,000,000 sterling, was kept for the defraying of the immediate costs of a mobilisation, which no one ever doubted would be against the very Power that had provided it. This sum of money had been held by all Prussian experts to be sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, when the Balkan war with its lessons intervened and Europe was startled by a clause in the German Army Bill for 1913, which provided for the increase of the original sum to £18,000,000. In Prussia and Austria the question of war finance has been treated with greater care and foresight than in any other European states. But the great mistake in their provisions was the assumption of immediate success, which in the present campaign has been absolutely falsified. In 1909 the brilliant German economist, Dr. Rieser, published a book which exercised a vast influence in financial circles in Germany and undoubtedly affected Imperial policy. The most interesting item in this volume was the writer's forecast as to the financial requirements of Germany in the first few weeks of a campaign. The cost of the mobilisation of the military and naval departments was estimated by Dr. Rieser at £60,000,000, during the first month and a half, whilst a further sum of £50,000,000 would be required to pay for supplies ammunition etc. The absolutely inadequate sum of £12,000,000 was supposed to cover any deficits due to war panic. Now, according to these figures, Germany would have to find £122,500,000, in the first six weeks of hostilities. What was Dr. Riesesr's method for finding this colossal sum? Firstly, he suggested the suspension of all expenditures on public buildings etc, and the infliction of the Prussian Military Law of 1873, which permitted the State to pay for all military supplies in credit notes in the place of cash. On the first of July, 1913, the coin and bullion held by the Reichsbank (State Bank) amounted to £68,165,000 which, plus the war chest at Spandau, would permit, according to Dr. Rieser, of the issue of notes to the tune of £138,000,000! All of which is very sound economy save for the confident assumption of overwhelming successes during the first six weeks, which is the *sine qua non* clause of success. For striking victories, the distinguished economist held, would enable Prussia to borrow from the United States. There is no doubt in the minds of Germans that the new clauses in the German Army Act of 1913 were born directly of the suggestions of Dr. Rieser. The last Army Act provided for a silver coinage of £6,000,000 and the issue of State Treasury bills, to the same amount, of five and ten marks to be paid for by the gold in public circulation. This is how the war chest at Spandau was increased to £18,000,000. When war broke out the Reichsbank should thus have been in a position to issue notes to the value of £54,000,000 against the aforementioned metal reserve. One of the most surprising features of the money market for some time preceding the war was the German demand for gold, chiefly in London. Between January and September, 1913, the metal in the Reichsbank rose from £51,852,000 to £70,420,000,—a fact which goes to show that in the dark days of the Balkan war the German Government were far better prepared to face financial problems in the event of being themselves involved in war than any other government in Europe. Since, however, the adequacy of all these provisions was based on the assumption of the immediate success of the German armies, how will the Kaiser's Ministers be able to arrange to cope with the financial situation that has now overtaken the German Empire? The cost of this war to Germany can be taken at ten shillings each man per day; which since there were at least four million men in the field during the first six weeks would amount to £360,000,000 for the first six months excluding all war materiel, ammunition pensions for widows, hospitals, etc. We have no means of calculating the full extent of the cost of the war which Germany has to meet as it proceeds, but the above figures form a sufficient basis for a certain amount of justifiable speculation as to how she is going to keep pace with a huge military undertaking, which runs into an expense at a far greater ratio even than the colossal figures mentioned above. Germany, in fact, is, as far as finance goes, in the worst position of all the belligerents, because in her elaborate financial programme she discountenanced the idea of defeat, or even an early disaster or check to her advance. Moreover, she had not counted on the intervention of Great Britain and the consequent stoppage of her overseas trade. The provisions of the German Army Bill of 1913, intended to supply the necessities of war, are totally inadequate to meet the situation which has been produced in 1914. An expenditure on the upkeep of troops alone which amounts to £60,000,000 per week would ruin any country. What will be its result with regard to a country that is to day isolated from the rest of the world, whose trade is at a standstill, and whose military prestige having diminished, has lost its credit in the financial markets on both sides of the Atlantic. It is interesting to observe, as a matter of comparison, that the present reserve in the Bank of England amounts to about £53,000,000 in gold, whilst the Government increase of expenditure during the war has not exceeded the modest sum of £5,000,000 per week. British overseas trade is secure as shown by the absurdly small falling off in the Customs receipts,—£219,000. As for France without going into figures, she has, as our London correspondent remarks, greater hoarded wealth than any country in Europe and it will take at least two years before France gets into desperate straits. Russia is a country, whose resources are in every shape and form limitless, and she will feel the financial strain least of all.

DOMESTIC FUEL ECONOMY.

Few people who own or manage a kitchen have any very accurate ideas of what becomes of the heat of the fuel used for cooking. The owner may notice a change in the amount of coal, wood or charcoal or kerosene used per month by every succeeding cook, but neither of them could say just how little should suffice, and give reasons for his opinion. The problem is a very interesting one, and by no means difficult. Cooking means chiefly the action of heat upon food. A certain amount of heat enters the materials and effects certain changes which render the food more palatable or digestible, and that amount is generally only a very small part of the heat that is produced to do the work. Heat may be measured and calculated like any merchandise, and the basis for the present purpose is the amount that will raise one pound of water one degree in temperature. This amount is called a unit, and if a gallon, or ten pounds of water is heated from 82 degress to the boiling point, which will raise it 130 degrees, it will have absorbed 1,300 units in the process. A pound of good coal when burnt will give off 13,000 units of heat, so the gallon of water when boiled will have absorbed rather more than the heat of an ounce and a half of the coal. No process has yet been devised for boiling a gallon of water with this amount of fuel, and the actual amount varies with every method and with every different kind of fuel. The fuels usually employed in Bombay kitchens are coal, wood, charcoal, kerosene and coal gas, and although they vary greatly in price, the dearest of them might prove the cheapest if used in the best possible way. Coal must be used in a special stove or fireplace with a chimney; it has to be lighted with the aid of wood, and the stove must be heated in the process. Soot is deposited on every vessel put on the fire, and if it is not frequently removed it forms a barrier to the passage of the heat. A boiling kettle thus coated may be taken off the fire and placed on the hand without discomfort shewing what a poor conductor of heat the soot is. If the fire is quite clear and a clean tin kettle is used full of water, with a piece of white paper stuck on below, the water may be boiled without burning the paper which is kept from igniting by the comparative coolness of the water that controls that of the tin. But if milk or soup or anything of a kind that would adhere and burn on the bottom of the tin were used then the paper on the outside would begin to discolour shewing that the metal was being over-heated. When fuel of any sort is burning in the ordinary way a vessel to be heated should not be placed too near the fire else it will interfere with the air supply. The fire will burn badly and smoke, because the air supply is impeded. This applies to every fuel and is one of the chief reasons why oil and gas produce so much dirt when badly managed. Under proper management there should be no smoke and no dirt when they are used.

As the cost of the various fuels offers no indication of the relative cost of the heat they produce, the following table, recently prepared, will be found useful:—

Fuel	Price per pound.	Heat units per pound	Cost of 10,000 heat units.
Indian coal.	Pie 1.096	11.500 Pie.	0.953
Wood.	,, 1.70	5.610 ,,	3.03
Charcoal.	,, 4. 28	12.000 ,,	3.566
Kerosene.	Ans. 1. 05	20,000 Ans.	0.525
Petrol.	,, 1. 93	18.450 ,,	1.046
Coal Gas.	,, 1.27	22.620 ,,	0.561

In cooking, a continuous supply of heat is required, and it must be under control either by varying the supply of fuel or by altering the distance of the food from the fire. Coal, wood and charcoal, being solids, are not capable of sudden adjustment in their heat supply, while kerosene, petrol and coal gas, being fluids, are capable of immediate and fine adjustment; they have the further advantage of immediate lighting and extinction. Referring to the table, it will be noted that coal gas is only 17.4 per cent dearer than kerosene but it gives, according to the last column, an amount of heat that is 6.4 per cent more heat per pound. It is now possible to consider the respective advantages of these fuels. When used in large quantities and for many hours per day the coal, wood and charcoal have certain advantages although they involve an amount of special labour and accommodation and give off a large amount of superfluous heat, but in kitchens of moderate size there is much to be said in favour of the fuels that are fluid, that can be burned in a small space producing heats of all intensities and are ready for instant use.

But the user of these fuels should not be content with the old traditions of cooking, for much more can now be done with a given quantity of heat than was dreamt of by our predecessors. The gallon of water, referred to above, when heated to the boiling point is capable of some wonderful work, if shut up in an insulating box resembling an ice safe so that the heat may be retained with small loss. If the water contains the usual ingredients such as vegetables and meat to form a broth, and the whole is heated to the boiling point, there is heat enough already in the water to complete the cooking without further aid from the fire. This discovery is quite a century old and hails from the forests of Norway and Sweden where the woodmen packed their cooking pot hot from the fire into a basket lined with a thick layer of dry grass. It was carried into the forest and provided hot food to the woodcutters during the whole day. The fireless cooker is on sale in Bombay in various forms and adapted not only for boiled but also for baked foods. Many American workmen fit up cooking boxes for their families which enables them to spend a holiday out of doors and to find supper ready on their return in the evening. Cooking by gas with the aid of this appliance is cheaper than cooking with coal in the ordinary manner; it is cleanly, the appliances take up little space; it is always ready, and water once heated may be kept hot for many hours. The system is equally applicable to oil burners and the relative economy of oil and gas may eventually depend on the facilities they offer for waste or theft for, after all has been said, the chief trouble in connection with our kitchen may be traced neither to the food nor the fuel but to the cook.

Notes of the Day.

The Bengal Lancers.

The history of the Bengal Lancers, who have earned undying fame in India as the first Indian troops to distinguish themselves on the battlefield in Europe, is exceedingly interesting. The name itself, which no longer exists officially, having been "dropped" in 1903, was originally applied to nineteen regiments of cavalry which are now known under various titles with the names of their founders as subtitles, thus the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), the 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), the 10th Duke of York's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), and others to which the titles or sub-title are Watson's Horse, Murray's Jat Lancers, Cureton's Multanis and Fanes Horse,—thus preserving in the regiments the names of their found[illegible] all of whom were great men in their [illegible]; a day long since gone by, for some of the regiments date back well over a hundred years. Skinner's Horse was originally raised in 1803, and Gardner's Horse in 1809, by Capt. James Skinner and Lt.-Col. W. L. Gardner respectively, names which are still held in reverence in the regiments by the men who serve to-day, and who tell stories of these old warriors which have been handed down from generation to generation as son succeeded father in the old *resala*.

Formed as Irregular Cavalry.

The great majority of these regiments, and particularly those organised in the earlier days of the "John Company," or the "Company Sirkar" as many country people call the Government to this day, were raised as irregular cavalry by the officers whose name they bore; while at least seven of them were got together at the time of the mutiny. They are composed of Sikhs, Jats, Rajputs, Hindustani and Rajput Musalmans, Dogras, Punjabi Musalmans, and Pathans, and every regiment has seen active service, some in Afghanistan, others in Egypt, many in China in 1900; while most of the regiments bear on their colours the names of famous fights during the dark days of the 1857. One regiment is very proud of its title,—the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. It was raised in 1842 by Lieut W. H. Ryves as the 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry and became the 6th (Prince of Wales) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry in 1883. King George is Colonel-in-Chief. Which of these regiments it was that made the great charge which Reuter records to-day, we cannot, of course, say, but we can say, from what we know of the Indian soldier, that those who were in it would be envied by every one of their compatriots.

The Numbers in the War.

One of the things in connection with the war, which everyone would like to know, and which no one seems able approximately to gauge, is the actual numbers engaged on either side in the great campaign proceeding over the vast front, stretching from Ostend-Nieuport down to the corner of Alsace. A telegram to-day reports "The Times" military correspondent as giving the reason why four million trained men in France, with the help of the British, were unable to eject a million and a half Germans. The reason, he says, is the lack of sufficient war equipment for the vast numbers engaged. This is, no doubt, to a certain extent true. The number of men France could at the beginning of the war, and can now put in the fighting line has been limited, not only by the inability to provide all her reserves with complete equipment but also by the insufficiency of training of many of them. In this respect her preparation for war was far behind that of the Germans, but "The Times" military correspondent has made a good many incorrect statements about the present war, and we very much doubt whether he is justified in putting the numbes of the German forces engaged in the western campaign at a million and a half. Germany has called up every available reserve for the duty of keeping the lines of communications and the occupation of Belgium, and, apparently, has also thrown some of her raw reserves into the fighting line in Belgium. In spite of her diversions elsewhere we imagine that she has a far greater number than a million and a half in the western theatre.

What the Germans Think.

In this connection it is interesting to find the German papers, some three weeks ago, asserting that German attacks on the French lines had failed "on account of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy," whereas we have been accustomed to hear on our side that the overwhelming numbers of the Germans have been their salvation. Another point by the German papers is that the British push on by "sheer weight of their masses," which seems to be another reversal of things. Altogether these comments of the German press, which have come to England via Rotterdam are highly diverting. The German people are now being asked to suspend judgment, if they find that certain positions have to be abandoned, and, whatever may have been the opinion of the British Army when the war started, handsome tributes are now paid by the enemy's press to their prowess. Thus in preparing the public for the further extension of the Allies left towards the north-east, the "Berliner Tageblatt" said:—

We hope that the operations of the enemy will be unsuccessful. We know that the French and English forces are pushing themselves still further in a north-easterly direction, but we have room enough and troops enough to fall back on our strong positions and ourselves contemplate a flank attack.

The influence of the English troops is showing itself more and more. They are working through by the force of their masses, and they do not stop either. Why not admit that?

As an old military proverb has it, "Much enemy, much honour." The victory must be ours, and the more its difficulties the more will be the honour.

"A Severe Lesson."

These are compliments to our troops which have been at length extorted from the enemy by the extent to which they have made their ability and grit felt, and, of which we may well be proud. We also can quote the old military proverb "much enemy; much honour" and apply it to our own army, which has won the more honour by reason of the strength and prowess of the enemy. Equally interesting is the appreciation of the "Berliner Tageblatt" of the French:—

The practicability and cohesion of the French defence makes itself always felt, and as soon as we break through it again shows its front. It has justly earned commendation, and has taught everybody who expected an easy piece of play a lesson.

Let us trust that there are further lessons yet to be learnt.

Another German Blunder.

The German lie factory has been responsible for so many deliberate untruths since the war began that in a case such as occurs in to-day's telegrams, when the accounts furnished by Berlin and Petrograd are in absolute variance, no one will hesitate which to give credence to. Russian statements say that the precipitate retreat of the Germans in Poland continues, and that the Germans are evacuating Lodz; while a Berlin message announces that fighting is taking place under the walls of Warsaw. Both statements cannot be correct, but there is little doubt in our mind which is so. Things have been going badly with the Germans of late in both theatres of war, and Kaiser William's state-entry into Warsaw is so long overdue that it is quite evident something was needed to restore the drooping spirits of the people. And what could be beter than an announcement of the fall of Warsaw? But the business has been very badly managed. Yesterday we printed a Berlin telegram which announced the fall of Warsaw; to-day the same authority states that fighting is taking place outside that city. Evidently the messages have been sent out in their wrong order,—the announcement of the fall of the capital of Poland must have been designed to follow, and not to precede, to-day's message.

The Situation in Albania.

The state of Albania seems to grow worse every day. At present there is absolute anarchy. Prince William of Weid who was the foundling of the many warring interests, has got tired of his empty honours and has departed, to his country seat perhaps. The insurrectionary committee is partly in power, and is in possession of the capital. But even here, there are many factions; some want to have an Ottoman prince as their ruler, some are for Prince Faud of the Khedivial family, whereas others are of the opinion that an altogether foreign prince should be chosen. In the meanwhile Essad Pasha has proclaimed himself the King, as we were informed by Reuter some time ago, and he is conspiring with the Greeks on the one side and Serbs and Montenegrins on the other. Even in Albania itself the whole country did not rebel against the authority of Prince William, although his incapacity naturally never evoked enthusiasm. Montenegrins, it is rumoured, are trying to get a prince of their own royal family elected. In the meanwhile the foreign representatives in Albania left Durazzo a few weeks ago, there being no agreement among them as to the best course to be adopted. The insurgents, who have the upper hand now, and who have constituted themselves into a committee, have arrested a number of Royalists and Nationalists,—although it is difficult to understand what these terms signify in Albania,—and many more have chosen voluntary exile, a number of them taking refuge in Italian territory, whence the Italian Government have asked them to remove themselves.

The services of the following members of Punjab Commission have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. G. Cunning, who will be employed in the North-West Frontier Province and Mr. R. H. Crump who will be posted to Baluchistan.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock left Simla on Monday and will visit Allahabad before proceeding to Delhi.

BRILLIANT FEAT OF INDIAN CAVALRY.

WEAK POSITION SAVED BY BENGAL LANCERS.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

THROUGH THE GERMANS LIKE A WHIRLWIND.

SANGUINARY BATTLE ON THE YSER.

ALLIES' POSITION WELL MAINTAINED.

At last we have received definite news about the Indian troops at the front. Sent into action the day after reaching the fighting line the Bengal Lancers hurled themselves at the advancing Germans, rode through them like a whirlwind, broke them up, and pursued them for about a mile, and then returned to be cheered by their fellow-soldiers all along the line. The Germans were attacking our line at the point where they thought it was weakest when this happened and the timely charge of the Lancers removed the danger and transformed the Germans from an advancing host into a rabble of men running for their lives. Thus early have our troops shown of what they are capable.

As to the fighting in Belgium there is little fresh to record. After incredibly violent attacks, the Germans crossed the Yser canal, but the crossing has been of no benefit to them, for they cannot make any further progress. The situation of the Allies continues to be satisfactory.

A Paris message states that the crossing of the Yser need not be taken too seriously, as later advices indicate a general advance of the Allies between Nieuport and Ypres and also east of Arras, and that the Belgians, strengthened by the Allies, have since resumed touch with the enemy at different points on the river.

In Poland the Austro-German forces are in precipitate retreat before the Russians, and a Petrograd message states that the enemy is evacuating Lodz.

A French liner proceeding from Boulogne to Havre either struck a mine or was torpedoed and sank. A Channel packet got along-side the liner after much manoeuvering in a choppy sea, and rescued nearly all of the passengers, who were refugees, in forty minutes.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A wounded corporal of the Field Artillery, who has returned to Aberdeen, gives a vivid description of a charge by the Bengal Lancers. The place and date are eliminated.

He says the enemy had been pressing us hard all along the line, and suddenly flung a brigade of infantry, supported by artillery, at the point where he guessed we were most exhausted.

The Germans were half-way towards our trenches when the Indians, who had only arrived the day before, were brought up.

Receiving the command they swept forward, we cheering as they passed. Making a slight *detour* to avoid our line of fire, they swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind, with a shrill yell.

They rode right through the Germans, thrusting to right and left, and bringing them down every time.

The Germans broke and ran for their lives. The Lancers pursued them for about a mile.

When the Indians returned, they were cheered all along the line.

BRITAIN'S DUTY TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A "Times" leader giving details of what is already being done in connection with the Indian Troops' Fund, declares it is our duty, and must be our first solicitude, to see that our Indian soldiers lack for nothing it is in our power to give.

CROSSING OF THE YSER.

NOT TO BE TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 4-45 p.m.

The fact that the Germans have crossed the Yser need not be taken too seriously, since advices to-day indicate a general advance of the Allies between Nieuport and Ypres and also east of Arras.

KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Capt. T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, has been killed in action.

ALLIES POSITION ON YSER IMPROVED.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 8 a.m.

A Belgian official communiqué issued at Havre, says that the situation on Sunday evening was better than on Saturday, when the Belgians lost the position on the river Yser and were repulsed for two and a half miles.

The Belgians, strengthened by the Allies, have since resumed touch with the enemy at different points on the river.

The Belgian losses in nine days' fighting were ten thousand killed and wounded. The German losses were heavier.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, 11-20 p.m.

A Berlin communique, which should be received with caution, says that west of the Yser canal the positions between Nieuport and Dixmunde are still obstinately occupied by the Allies.

The British fleet co-operated, but was forced back by heavy artillery and three ships were hit.

The Germans have progressed south-west of Ypres and west and south-west of Lille.

During severe street fighting, the communique continues, the English suffered great losses. The French attacked desperately north of Arras but were repulsed.

Our offensive against Augustovo is progressing and the battle near Ivangorod is favourable but no decision has been reached.

GERMANS SACK ROULERS.

1,000 INHABITANTS KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 8-10 a.m.

The Dutch papers state that the Germans have sacked Roulers and the surrounding villages and killed a thousand inhabitants.

The Lieutenant-Governor of U. P. has been pleased to grant a pension of Rs. 20 per month to Maulvi Ali Alimohamed Khan. Professor of Arabic, St. John's College, Agra, in recognition of his services in the cause of vernacular education

SEVERE AND CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

An official communique states that during yesterday our front was maintained along a general line between Nieuport and Dixmude. The Germans who crossed the Yser are unable to make any progress.

Our line now runs from a point between Ypres and Roulers, and between Armentieres and Lille to the West of La Bassee, and from Lens to the east of Arras and southward in accordance with previous communiques. In the battles of the last few days the enemy appears to have sustained considerable losses.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1-50 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the situation of the Allies continues to be satisfactory. The fighting is severe and continuous, but ground is being gained.

Many prisoners have been taken. One of our divisions has captured two guns.

BATTLE STILL RAGING VIOLENTLY.

NIEUPORT BOMBARDED WITHOUT RESULT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

An official statement issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening said:—

Nieuport had been violently bombarded, and the effort of the Germans has been continued on the front from Nieuport to Dixmunde, without apparently achieving any result.

All the front between La Bassee and the river Somme has also been the object of violent night attacks, all of which have been repulsed.

Nothing noteworthy has occurred on the rest of the front.

BRILLIANT FRENCH EXPLOIT.

PRUSSIAN REGIMENT TRAPPED AND CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 27.

French marines achieved a brilliant exploit at Dixmunde.

The Allies pretended to evacuate the town and the ruse was so successful that the Germans, after scouting, decided to occupy it.

A Prussian regiment entered the town at parade step with bands playing. When they emerged from the principal street, the marines poured a terrific volley from quickfirers into them. The Germans were seized with panic and the marines sprang from their places of concealment and captured the remainder of the regiment.

The Allies then returned and strongly occupied the town.

POSITION OF TURKEY.

ASSURANCES OF NEUTRALITY RENEWED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.

With the increasingly favourable military situation of the Allies, combined with the Russian victory, the German pressure to induce Turkey to participate in the war is becoming greater.

The Porte, however, continues to assure the Entente Ambassadors that she will not abandon her neutrality.

ITALIAN FORCE LANDED IN ALBANIA.

ROME, Oct. 27.

Italian warships have landed a force at Valona, ostensibly to succour the inhabitants, who are suffering from Epirote raids. Warships are patrolling the coast to prevent gun-running and other infringements of Albanian autonomy.

Valona is a sanjak which forms the whole southern part of Albania.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUGAR.

ALL IMPORTATION TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In order to prevent the indirect importation of German and Austrian sugar, or sugar from neutral countries set free by the importations of German sugar thereto, the Government has decided temporarily to prohibit all importation of sugar. The object of this decision is to prevent the efforts of Germany and Austria to convert their stocks into money, and thus to minimise their buying power. It is pointed out that the purchase of neutral sugar which is replaced by German, helps Germany equally as much as the purchase of the German product direct. The decision has been rendered possible as the recent large purchases of sugar by the Government have assured Britain ample supplies for many months at lower prices than at present.

CHANNEL DISASTER.

FRENCH LINER SUNK.

MINED OR TORPEDOED.

REFUGEE PASSENGERS RESCUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A French liner proceeding from Boulogne to Havre struck a mine and sank. Twenty-five hundred Belgian refugees on board were rescued by the Channel Packet, and brought to Folkestone. A score were drowned.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

LATER.

With the exception of 150 Belgian soldiers, all passengers on the French liner were refugees from Lille and Arras.

The liner was still afloat when the Channel boat left and the crew were sticking to their posts.

It is unknown whether the ship struck a mine or was torpedoed. The latest report is that the boiler exploded.

A Channel packet got alongside the liner, after much manoeuvring in a choppy sea, and rescued the whole of the refugees in forty minutes.

FATALITIES DUE TO PANIC.

The fatalities were due to panic among the refugees, who threw their children wildly from one boat to another and men and women, trying to jump across, fell between the steamers and were killed.

Many jumped into the sea and were rescued by French destroyers.

BADGER'S GREAT FEAT.

THE RAMMING OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

When the Badger sank the German submarine she was cruising off the Dutch coast at dusk Suddenly a suspicious object was seen right ahead, and the commander ordered the vessel to ram the enemy. The ship went full speed, ahead and the submarine went down under her bows the Badger firing parting shots. The Badger was escorted to Sheerness, but was able to outsteam the escorting destroyer. She was repaired in a few hours.

AFRICAN REBELS DEFEATED.

MARITZ WOUNDED FLIES INTO GERMAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 2-50 a.m.

Maritz has been completely defeated. He himself has been wounded, and has fled into German territory.

AMERICAN COTTON SHIPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

It is officially announced that Britain has given assurances that she will not interfere with American cotton shipments as contraband of war.

GERMANS INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 27.

Three foreigners, two of whom are understood to be Germans, while the third is an Austrian, have been brought to Calicut, and interned at the West Hill. One of them has been connected with the Basel German Mission, a weaving establishment at Cannanore.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

NIEUPORT.—On the Yser river, 10 miles S. W. of Ostend.

DIXMUDE.—In Belgium, 15 miles south of Ostend.

THE YSER.—This river enters the North Sea near Nieuport.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

ROULERS.—In Belgium, 20 miles north of Lille.

ARMENTIERES.—On the Lys, 12 miles W. N. W. of Lille.

LILLE.—Fifteen miles from the Franco-Belgian frontier and 42 miles S. E. of Dunkirk.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

LENS.—17 miles S. W. of Lille.

ARRAS.—About 23 miles N. W. of Cambrai

LODZ.—76 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

GERMAN REARGUARDS DEFEATED.

LOWICZ RECAPTURED.

ENEMY EVACUATING LODZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.

The precipitate flight of the Germans continues. They attempted to arrest the Russian offensive by clinging to positions at Sokhaschoff, but were dislodged with great loss. The enemy is evacuating Lodz.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS REPORT FIGHTING UNDER WALLS OF WARSAW.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

German despatches state that battles are raging under the walls of Warsaw, which Zeppelins and Aeroplanes are bombarding. The inhabitants are stated to be fleeing.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE LOWICZ.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITION.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.

The recapture of Lowicz by the Russians has ensured their possession of the country for eighty miles westward of Warsaw.

THE EMDEN.

ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF SHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

TWELVE MONTHS' COAL SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The captain and other officers of the B. I. S. N. Chilkana have arrived in Calcutta. In the course of an interview one of the officers stated that the cargo of the Troilus was certainly the most valuable of those which were sunk. The Emden was evidently perfectly aware of the movements of all the ships. An officer from the Emden, after boarding one of the vessels, remarked that they had still three more ships to sink, and even mentioned the time when each vessel was expected. His conjectures proved to be exact. The officers seemed to be in perfect health and spirits, and were profuse in their excuses for having to carry out their orders. They seemed particularly keen in obtaining possession of all the available provisions, and even admitted that they had latterly made a dash into the Southern Seas in the hope of securing a cargo of frozen mutton on the Australian steamship route. Fully seven hours were occupied in clearing the Chilkana of all her provisions, the four sheep which the vessel had on board being evidently much-esteemed prizes. The shooting of the Emden appeared to be very poor, especially in the case of Troilus, which took four hours and fifty-five minutes to sink. "By her capture of the colliers," said the officer, "the Emden had now about 14,000 tons of the best Welsh Admiralty coal, which would last her for at least twelve months."

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The Clan Macbeth, which arrived in Madras yesterday from Cochin, and is proceeding to Tuticorin on her way home, has on board Captain Leslie and the officers and crew of the Clan Grant, one of the vessels sunk off Minicoy, a few days ayo, by the Emden.

LACK OF WAR MATERIAL.

WHY FRANCE CAN NOT DRIVE GERMANS OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—The reason is given by the "Times" military correspondent why France, with four million trained men, and with the help of England, was unable to eject a million-and-a-half Germans from France. The reason was the lack of sufficient war equipment for the vast number engaged. He adds that both the sides over-estimated the amount of small arms and ammunition, required and under-estimated artillery ammunition.

Mr. A. R. Slater, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, has been appointed the first Governor of Togoland.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE'S FATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Edinburgh "Scotsman" states a German submarine was seen off the east coast of Scotland recently, apparently relying upon a supply ship. This was captured, compelling the submarine to husband the remnant of fuel. For some time she lay on the bed of the sea in shallow water rising occasionally for renewal of air and hoping for a sight of the supply ship. Finally the commander of the submarine thought he detected the opportunity of attacking the British patrol fleet and fired torpedoes three times. On the third occasion the patrol vessel located the periscope and by smart handling escaped injury. The submarine immediately dived but a cordon of destroyers quickly organised lay in wait until the submarine which was practically without fuel came to the surface. The scene was weird during the prolonged wait with search lights the destroyers were playing over the stretch of the ocean. When the submarine was finally forced to rise there was a crash of gunfire and the submarine sank.

WHAT GERMANY EXPECTS AFTER THE WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

M. Clemenceau on what he claims to be unimpeachable authority, publishes the report of a conversation which took place recently between the German Ambassador at Washington and a wealthy American. The latter asked what will Germany do with France after the war and the Ambassador replied that she will take all French colonies as well as all territory eastward of the line Saint Valery-en-Caux—Lyons and will insist on payment of a war indemnity of £400,000,000, the signing of a treaty allowing free entry to German goods into France for 25 years without reciprocity, cessation of recruiting in France for 25 years, transfer to Germany of 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 Cannon, 40,000 horses and all patent rights in France without reciprocity and signing by France of an alliance with Germany.

THE DUTCH PREPARING.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Arthur Kitson, Managing Director of the Kitson Empire Lighting Company, writes from Holland to the "Morning Post" that the Dutch believe that the fall of Antwerp will be followed by a German attack on Flushing which commands the estuary of the Scheldt, Dutch troops being hurried to flushing. At Venloo in the eastern Dutch province of Limberg close to the Frontier of Rhenish Prussia the Dutch are erecting barricades and digging trenches as a precaution against a German invasion. Meanwhile the Government of Holland remains strictly neutral.

BRUSSELS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

General Von Der Goltz, German Military Commander of Brussels, yesterday sent a mission to Holland asking for a supply of foodstuffs to Brussels. The request was refused. The Dutch are closely watching and restricting all food export. General Goltz's emissaries said that Brussels had no salt, hardly any flour and that the bread and meat available, were uneatable.

CROWN PRINCE'S PREPARATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent telegraphs from Villersveuxvente near Vardun that for some time the German Crown Prince had his headquarters in the Church there as all houses were destroyed. He had elaborate excavations at the back of the residence with a tunnel running to a thicket, a distance away. The excavations were five feet deep covered with boards lined with straw.

LORD CURZON ON THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Curzon, speaking, at Harrow yesterday, said Germany's action in Belgium was the greatest crime in history and it was impossible to imagine the punishment adequate for it. The execration of all ages would attach to the German Emperor whose name would descend into History as "William the Bloodstained." The whole German people were drunk with the poison poured into them by Bernhardi, Von Buelow and others. It was shocking to hear some people stating that the war would be shortly over, for more than one Christmas would pass before our soldiers would be able to return home.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by their Staff, returned to Bombay from Matheran by a special train yesterday evening. Among those present at the station to receive their Excellencies were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. A. C. Rumboll, agent, G. I. P. Railway.

LONDON LETTER.

MORE CHEERFUL TONE ON THE EXCHANGES.

FINANCIAL STRAIN OF THE WAR.

ONE OF GERMANY'S CHIEF DIFFICULTIES.

Although the Stock Exchange is not yet open, things are gradually righting themselves, and there is a good enquiry for British securities. The Bank of England holding in gold has been increased, and is now nearly 53 millions sterling. The ability of France to bear the economic strain of the war is shown in the following letter to be much greater than that of Germany.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Steadily members of the Stock Exchange are working out their own salvation and the cash dealings that are being transacted during the closing of the House are daily widening and revealing a more cheerful tone regarding the progress of the war, the future of Europe in general and of this country in particular. Of course, the past few days have been characterised by the lack of any definite news beyond hints that the Allied forces are gradually wearing down the *morale* of the German army in the Western theatre. Before the outbreak of hostilities it was extremely difficult to get money invested in English securities. But, thanks to the state of Europe, and the unsatisfactory history of South and Central America lately, enquiry is all in the direction of British securities, Home Railway Prior Stocks and Colonial securities having been specially favoured. I pointed out in a recent letter a cause of the attraction of the Home Railway Prior Stocks just now, in view of the definite understanding as to how the Government are going to guarantee the proprietors during that period in which it has taken control of the lines.

53 MILLIONS IN GOLD.

The Bank of England return this week shows a still further addition to the gold holdings and Reserve. The Bank the other day posted a notice urging holders of pre-moratorium bills who wished to take advantage of the Government offer, to which I referred last week, to do so without delay. As a result there has been an increase of six millions in the item headed "Other Securities," but already there is a marked falling off in the rush to discount. At the present time the Bank of England holds nearly £53,000,000 in gold.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

We have been treated to all kinds of estimates as to the increased expenditure on account of the war. That these have been in many cases exaggerated is due to the fact that calculators have not realised the extent to which much of the expenditure has already been forestalled. For example the loss of three cruisers in the North Sea is a loss that appeared to our debit nine years ago, just after the cruisers had been built. As a matter of fact had not war been declared these particular vessels would have been converted into scrap iron.

But now we have the quarterly return by the Government of Revenue and Expenditure, the period including over four weeks of war. The actual increase in the Supply Services as shown in the Weekly Returns during the early part of the war was at the rate of about £4,800,000. But it must be borne in mind that since then the army organisation has steadily increased, and naturally the cost has expanded to a corresponding extent. The average actual extra expenditure works out up to the present at about £5,000,000 weekly.

As for the revenue there is much on which we may congratulate ourselves. Of course, there has been a falling off, but this is not nearly so marked as had been expected. The quarter under review covers two months of the war and yet the decrease in customs is only £219,000. Excise receipts only fell off £561,000. Income stamps and Estate duties accounted for a falling off of about £3,500,000. On the whole we can but look at these figures and thank Providence for the Navy that has served our over-seas trade.

HOARDED MONEY IN FRANCE.

In one respect France may be compared to India. She has more private wealth hoarded throughout her provinces than probably any other country in Europe. In the bad old days before the Companies Act was made so strict as is now, the aim and object of every dishonest promoter in London was to peddle his shares throughout the French provinces; knowing that in most cases they would be locked away, and perhaps not referred to again until another generation had arisen. And this is the spirit of the French provincial in regard to every form of wealth. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate France's available resources with the same accuracy as is done in other countries. The only point on which we can be certain is that they are greater than any statistician has estimated.

THE STRAIN ON GERMANY.

The subject is an important and interesting one just now when the European war is in the all powerful influence on the money markets of the world. In considering the resources of France one instinctively brings to mind two striking events. The first was the enormous indemnity exacted by Germany after the war of 1870. Prussia is nothing if not brutal, and she fixed her wicked blackmail on a scale that she imagined would paralyse her neighbour for ever. But so magnificent are the resources of France that the sum was paid in a remarkably short time. The second event was when a few years ago France and Germany were on the verge of war over the Agadir incident. The catastrophe was averted on that occasion by financial conditions. France withdrew the money she had out on loan and invested in Germany, the credit of the latter country broke down and she was unable to embark on a campaign. I have often pointed out what a drop in the ocean the war chest that Germany subsequently piled up must have proved in a campaign like this, and although's Germany's financial position was much sounder at the commencement of this war than at the time of the Agadier incident, there is every reason to believe that not only will she find it much harder to bear the strain than will France, but the latter will be in many ways a more prosperous and go ahead country than at any time during the past century, while Germany will not recover her commercial and financial importance for many years. In the first place Germany's trade advance during the past thirty years had been made under every conceivable advantage. Her people, naturally industrious, have been encouraged by a Government that has lent material aid to commercial enterprise to a greater extent than any other Government in the world. Bounties and subsidies have been freely granted in every branch of business. While in England, for example, the joint stock banks have not only set themselves against assisting enterprising men of business, but have leagued together to break up any private banks that did so, in Germany the financial institutions were encouraged to assist commerce in every way.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

The policy of Germany has been protective in every sense of the word, and she has been quite unscrupulous in her dealings with the world in general, and France and England in particular. The wretched spies with which our country has swarmed, and is still to a great extent infested, are a fair example of the class of men who come over here for business. Half the dirty little German clerks in our business houses have been agents for firms in the Fatherland, and have naturally found it worth their while to undersell our own workers. English businesses have been secured, turned into companies comprising a majority of German shareholders. Financed from Germany, stock broking firms have been founded over here by "naturalised" Germans as agents for unloading any rubbish Berlin may send over in exchange for English gold. It is impossible to deal in a short letter like this with all the unscrupulous trickery of which German commerce and German Government are capable; but I will give you an example of the simplicity and cleverness of their methods. Everybody who has had anything to do with patents knows that it is more difficult to obtain the patent for any invention in Germany than in any other country. The invention is submitted to the strictest possible tests which naturally gives an impression of great scrupulousness, and has made the German patent of particular value and much sought after. But the scrupulous care of the wily Teuton is an illusion. The system puts him in a position to refuse the Englishman or Frenchman a patent and steal his idea.

FRANCE AND GERMANY COMPARED.

I have dealt at some length with this subject of necessity, for it accentuates the difficulty that Germany will find in trying to regain her commercial position in the world. Commerce built up by such methods when a nation is one of the most powerful in the world is not likely to recover easily after her military power has been crushed, her overseas commerce held up for months, a great part of her merchant fleet destroyed, and her colonies seized. Worst of all, her subjects will have earned the suspicious hatred of the rest of the mankind as spies and vandals unsurpassed in the history of the world. All their commercial trickeries have been exposed and will not be easily employed again.

On the other hand France will have earned the respect of mankind and will have added tremendously to her own self-respect. Her ports have been open for trading purposes, and will probably remain open for the rest of the war, the enemy will have been driven back at the point of her bayonets and the menace to her liberty removed. Now, it is difficult for the average person to realise what a return of self-confidence will mean to France. The French are among the most high-spirited and intelligent people the world has ever seen, but they are temperamental, and the blow so successfully struck by Germany in 1870, was more efficacious in many ways than many people think. An example of what I mean may be gathered from the fact that so suspicious have Frenchmen been of the safety of their own country that not only have they always shown a preference for investments abroad, but in many cases have invested money with the hated Germany rather than in France itself. This will be greatly changed, and much of the wealth that went to foreign nations will be used to develop her own industries. France, too, should be able to secure for herself much of that foreign trade that Germany, has lost through her rash defiance of the world.

WAR AND THE DEATH DUTIES.

In the matter of death duties there is a danger that the Government may not deal generously with those who lose their lives in the present war. It may be remembered that about a month ago the Earl of Camperdown put a question to the Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords on this point. Lord Crewe replied that the Government would probably arrange a scheme based on "expectation of life." That is about the least that the Government can do. In the first place it stands to reason that a man will scarcely be in the fighting line unless he be from the insurance point of view a "good life." Therefore one must assume that everybody engaged in this war will, unless killed in action or dying through special hardships, live to their full age. Consequently, a remission based on these facts is bare justice. But for many reasons, apart from mere sentiment, far greater reductions should be made.

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

Cossacks of the Russian Army charging the German Death's Head Hussars between Korschen and Partenstein in East Prussia—The above was drawn by Mr. F. Matania from a personal description by an eye-witness.

THE WRECKAGE OF WAR.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

REMAINS OF A GERMAN MOTOR CONVOY. COMPLETELY WIPED OUT BY SHELL FIRE.

LOYAL ULSTER IN TRAININC CAMP.

Photo by Topical Press.

The photograph shows Sir Edward Carson inspecting the Troops.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADE NEAR RANGOON

EXCISE OFFICER STABBED TO DEATH BY CHINESE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

Mr. J. Foster (23), an inspector, Excise Department, was murdered last evening at Mahiwagon, a short distance from Rangoon by a Chinaman. After a successful raid was made on an illicit liquor shop, it appears the deceased and his party were proceeding to the police station with the Chinaman, who was pointed out as being the seller of the illicit liquor, when one out of the large crowd of Chinamen who were following the raiding party shouted out "strike" and a man named Tema is alleged to have felled Mr. Foster with a stick. Two other Chinamen dressed as Burmans then stabbed him four times. They were immediately arrested. As Foster fell on the ground, he drew his revolver and fired hitting one of the arrested Chinamen in the arm. Foster died before medical help arrived. The deceased was a keen volunteer of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles and has been only three years in service.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE AT KARACHI

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

At the Indian Temperance Conference attended by delegates from various parts of Sind the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Government be requested to insert lessons on abstinence from intoxicants in text-books for Sindhi and English schools.

(2) That the Government be requested to provide each school with a magic lantern and some selected plates showing the evil effects of intoxicants.

(3) This Conference strongly condemns the use of intoxicants on the occasion of marriages, etc.

(4) This Conference condemns the use of any kind of intoxicants and expresses a hope that the subject will be dealt with in lectures, etc., by the public.

(5) This Conference resolves that the different panchayets should be made to interest themselves in the subject who should disallow the performances of any religious ceremonies by Bavas or Brahmans who were not total abstainers.

The proceedings were conducted in Sindhi.

APPEAL FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Women's Branch has issued the following urgent appeal:—

Boots and Shoes of all sizes for Women, Girls, Boys and small Children are urgently required for the families of Soldiers going home. Any quantity will be gratefully received at the Central Office (4 Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort). The Boots and Shoes need not necessarily be new, but should be in good condition.

Ladies for cutting out garments are specially needed in the Workroom

STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

BATTLE SEEN FROM THE AIR.

"The Times" continues to publish interesting letters sent to friends at home by officers and men at the front.

BRIDGE-BUILDING UNDER FIRE.

An officer in the Army Service Corps, in a letter to his father dated September 17 writes the following vivid account of the conditions under which the A.S.C. is working:—

There has been a great battle raging all along the front a distance of about 120 miles. Our division is about in the centre, and we have had a hard time. As regards our own A.S.C. work, we load up the horse wagons of the train from the M.T. vehicles in this town, which is the refilling point. The whole road from here to the river Aisne is under very heavy shellfire all day, and it is only at dusk possible to move out. Even then we often come under shellfire; the guns are laid by angles, the distance, is, of course, known, and at frequent intervals during the night shells are fired on the road or at the village on the way or at the bridge-head 4½ miles from here.

The enemy in his retirement blew up the bridge over the river, and our engineers have built a pontoon one to replace it. This bridge, though, is under the enemy's guns, who shell it with great accuracy. Last night on starting out, a pitch-dark night and raining hard, we could see the frequent flashes of the enemy's artillery and hear and see the bursting shells. The whole of the road is lined with dead horses, and the smell is too dreadful for words. We had to halt for some little time, as the village through which we had to pass was being shelled. These high explosive shells make a most terrifying noise and do dreadful damage when they do hit something. When the shelling stopped we moved on and finally reached the river. It was impossible to get loaded wagons across a very shaky pontoon bridge in pitch-darkness, with very steep banks down to it and no side rails on it. The supplies had therefore to be dumped on this side. This was a matter of great difficulty in the dark and wet, a very narrow road, choked in places by dead horses, ambulances and pontoons also there waiting to go forward, and a perpetual stream of wounded men being carried or helped past, going in the opposite direction. So black was it that I could not see my hand before my face, and one would walk right into a horse without seeing it. The only thing which showed up was the white bandages of the wounded. Getting the wagons round in the darkness and the crowd at bridge-head was very difficult, and often the wheel was blocked coming up against a dead horse.

To add to the difficulty, one's nerves were on the *qui vive*, waiting every second for the enemy to resume shelling. One shell among that congested crowd would have had dreadful results. Just before we arrived shells had dropped there, and a party of Worcesters and one of our officers sent on ahead had to throw themselves flat in the dirt to avoid being hit. We had not left the place more than half an hour when we saw the flashes of the guns behind us, and I met a quartermaster of the R. F. the following morning who said that bridge-head had been shelled again just after we left. We got back to this town at 3-30 a. m. This is now what goes on every. Leaving at dusk, getting back at 3-30, and hoping the enemy will refrain from shelling until we are back.

DRAWING LOTS FOR A MEDAL.

A subaltern in the 41st Brigade, R.F.A., writes on Thursday, September 10:—

We have been in contact with the enemy now for nearly three weeks. Last Sunday the order came suddenly to advance. We were glad. We are now in contact with the German rearguards and have been fighting on and off since Sunday. I have not been out of my boots since then. Our division had a good fight on Tuesday. We lost nothing (our battery) except one horse slightly hit, but we knocked out a German section. I went up there afterwards and found we had a direct hit on one limber with two dead Germans behind. Altogether the division accounted for 500 dead Germans or prisoners and captured several machine guns.

To-day we are in reserve. We have just captured about 400 prisoners. There is firing still going on in front. The Germans made a desperate attempt to break through the French on our left yesterday, but were beaten back. I do hope we wipe out these fellows in front and then perhaps we shall get a little sleep. All our people are very tired, especially, of course, the infantry, and most have grown beards. I shaved off a five days' growth this morning on the line of march.

Friday, 11th—On the line of march we are still in reserve. . . . The 41st Brigade has been specially reported to and commended by the Commander-in-Chief "for the skill and gallantry displayed in the rearguard action of Villers-Cotterets." We had to forward the name of one of our drivers for a special medal. There wasn't any choice so we drew lots. . . . At present all our spare time is occupied with trying to get a little extra sleep. I don't suppose we have had more than an average of four hours' sleep a night for three weeks and all in the open. It is curious how accustomed one gets to little sleep, not much food, and very little washing. . . .

Sept. 15.—Big battle been going on for three days on the Aisne. Very heavy fighting. We appear to be successful and our infantry are now on the heights in front. No casualties in the battery. We have done a good bit of firing this morning. Still a few shells knocking about. Been pouring rain for three days, but fine to-day. . . . We are all very fit and cheery, but very dirty! No time for washing. I shall be glad to get some clean clothes, as I have had these on for a fortnight as my changes were being washed when suddenly we went off, and they packed them all dirty in my valise. The brigade nearly got potted yesterday crossing a pontoon bridge, high explosive shells falling at the tail of the column. But no damage done to us. . . . I was awfully tired last night, but we got into an empty cottage for the night near the battery. Thank goodness gunners cannot do much at night, so we generally get some rest. . . . I think we are doing well. . . .

THE BATTLE OF CAMBRAI-LE-CATEAU.

From letters written by his son, Lieutenant C. A. Jardine, of the R.F.A., and others, Sir John Jardine, M.P., has been able to compile the following account of incidents in the Cambrei-Le Cateau battle, where Lieutenant Jardine's battery was engaged on August 26:—

It was a most desperate battle. Lieutenant Jardine spent five hours serving the guns. Or being ordered to retreat the battery had to an open space of about a mile. The Germans receiving information of this movement by an aeroplane, poured heavy shot and shell on to them, during which Lieutenant Jardine had to retrace his steps to harness fresh horses to one of the guns to replace those that had been killed by the shells. On the 27th, after a night march, the Germans began shelling again at 5-30 a.m., whilst the battery were breakfasting on porridge. One of the shells smashed the porridge pot after only three spoonfuls had been taken out. Most of the shells, however, went over their heads and did damage to the Royal Horse Artillery and an infantry regiment.

For the next two days the retreat was continued by forced marches day and night, until the 4th Division arrived in the neighbourhood of the Paris base. Here they were able to get much-needed rest and food, and were given most welcome hospitality by the French people. During the retreat the brigade had to be continually on the watch against raiding bands of Uhlans.

RISKS OF ARMY AIRMEN.

An officer in the Royal Flying Corps, writing from 15 miles east of Paris on September 4, gives the following description of what he has seen from the air:—

My last flight with——we were shelled and shot, at about 100 times, but only 13 shots went through the planes, and fortunately neither of us was touched. Under fire it is loathly to go up as passenger. The corps has been very lucky, losing only one pilot (Waterfall) and his passenger up to date. We have been shot at and shelled by friend and enemy every time we have been up, and machines have scarcely ever come down without bullet holes all over the planes. To-day poor old Charlton and Wadham had a smash, but neither is killed, by a bit of luck. Yesterday I was up with —— for an evening reconnaissance over this huge battle. I bet it will ever be remembered as the biggest in history. It extends from Compiegne right away east to Belfort. Can you imagine such a sight? We flew at 5 p.m. over the line, and at that time the British Army guns (artillery, heavy and field) all opened fire together. We flew at 5,000ft. and saw a sight which I hope it will never be my lot to see again. The woods and hills were literally cut to ribbons all along the south of Laon. It was marvellous watching hundreds of shells bursting below one to right and left for miles, and then to see the German guns replying. I fear there will be a lot more awful fighting before this show ends, but it will end with us on top we are absolutely certain now, though we all had our doubts about three weeks ago during that awful retreat. Now we have no fears for the result.

September 19.

We are still here at ——, south of Laon, and this huge battle is going on still—guns roaring all day long and making the air shake—our machines are out all day long five and six at a time, and still bring in the same news. The Germans have got into one of the strongest positions possible. Fortunately reinforcements are arriving and are coming up on the German right at Soissons. I simply crave for cigarettes and matches They need to be carefully disguised though or they will be stolen *en route*. They come bond free. We are living in an old barn here, luckily with clean dry straw in it, and can get a certain amount of fresh food daily.

CAVALRY EXPLOITS.

The followig are extracts from a letter received from the front on September 23 by the relatives of a British cavalryman:—

If you follow the movements of the 5th Cavalry Brigade, you will be reading what I and my comrades are up to. The brigade is composed of ourselves, the Scots Greys, 20th Hussars, and the J. Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Between us we have left an indelible mark on the Germans, though they have taken their toll from us, but I am proud to say that the German losses in dead, wounded, and prisoners far outweigh our losses. They will not stand up to our men, but surrender when caught in the open, and only fight when in the woods and behind barbed wire. It has been a very hard and trying time for all of us. Our planned retreat, all the while keeping touch with the enemy, is, I believe, a wonderful piece of work on the part of our generals. I would like to give you the details of our charge, as recorded in the papers, but must not. What I can say is that we caught them in the open, in a field of stacked oats, charged them twice, and killed over 400 of them; the remainder fled to the safety of the woods. The sensation of killing a man is not nice, but once done, your blood grows hot, and you seem to see "all red," and a passion unknown in other moments possesses you. We had five men killed and many wounded, but it was a glorious time. Since then we have had another day out, and I expect the papers have recorded it. We followed the Germans for days, and gave them no rest when they commenced their retreat, and finally we captured a lot of their transport, and charged their infantry in some open ground, inflicting great loss on them. Some 300 Germans threw down their arms and surrendered to the regiment, unable to stand against our lances, which they dread. Later on I will, if still alive, send you details of these, to us, personal triumphs. Strictly speaking, the Scots Greys appeared on the scene after we had put the cavalry to flight, so that the full honours should go to the 12th Lancers, a fine regiment, officers and all, with a reputation that makes other cavalry regiments green with envy.

I have had occasion to thank God three times for as many escapes from death. The first was when we were forced back by artillery fire. A shell fell right under my horse, but failed to explode, being probably what is called an over-timed shell. Anyway, it was an escape! The next time was when we were shelled out of a village. My horse was grazed by a fragment of shrapnel and lamed, and a sharp shooter missed me, but the bullet went through my rifle bucket and flattened itself on the nozzle of my rifle. The third time was when we had a most trying time in a village, and were bombarded by eight German guns. The houses were demolished like packs of cards, but Providence looked after us, and after six hours of mental agony we had to retire one by one across a pontoon bridge; the other bridge had been blown up by the Germans. The flimsy bridge was subjected to an awful fire, but with the loss of a few men we got clear, and the General complimented, us on our absence of panic. I never want to be in such a position again; it was wonderful our losses were so slight. A shell burst just behind me and killed the fellow following me, but I was unarmed. My officer and chums say I have a charmed life, but my time may come yet. We have been fighting for 25 days now, and want a rest. The horses, too, are getting done up. We live pretty well, being able to supplement our biscuits and tinned meat by eggs, milk, and vegetables as we go through the villages. It is a sad sight to see large places the size of Chelston deserted, the fruit rotting on the trees, the corn and root corps spoilt, and cattle dying from neglect. On our way back from Mons we met people going to their places with their few treasures packed on their shoulders or in various carts. Where the Germans have been the houses have been broken into and their contents scattered broadcast into the roads and fields.

It's all "Vive l'Anglais" where we go. The villagers look on us as their saviours. We all feel very cheerful and all have the one idea that we must win, so as long as we are not downhearted, "All's well" will be the cry.

THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS CUT UP.

Private R. Homeward, of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, now in Netley Hospital, in a letter to a friend at Newport, Mons, says:—

It's nothing else but slogging from one week's end to another. We started at Mons, where we gave a very good account of ourselves. That retiring was tiring—plenty of close shaves from being cut off, as there were only two divisions of us against about 140,000. But we kept them back while the rest retired. We never got a night's rest the whole three weeks we were retiring. We started to turn back when only 25 miles from Paris. I expect the Germans thought they had a snip. Their Army is very poorly looked after. You can't help feeling sorry for some of the poor beggars—they are almost starved to death and give themselves up in scores. A lot of them can speak good English. I don't know how long it will last, but it has cost England a few lives up to now. It is the artillery that is doing the damage. In fact, this war is nothing but an artillery duel, and the country for miles is very wooded, which makes it harder for us because we cannot see them till we are almost on top of them, and then they have first plonk at us. The Kaiser's crack regiment, the Prussian Guards, went crackers before we were out a fortnight. There was a pretty dust-up. We caught them coming across an open field. We let them come within 200 yards of us, and then we let go. We almost wiped them clean out. It was an awful sight when we finished. Those who weren't killed ran for their lives. I expect they are in Berlin by now. There is no mistake, they have lost some men, but still they come and fill the gaps up. There can't be so many more reserves left. When we once get them from the position they are now in, they will be a beaten army. Our boys have had to put up with some hardships, but we still keep our spirits up. I will soon be fit again to meet a few more of the Kaiser's tin helmet brigade.

UHLANS MISTAKEN FOR SCOTS GREYS.

A trooper in the 20th Hussars, who is lying wounded at Cardiff, writes as follows to an English lady:—

As soon as we landed in France we went as hard as we could go straight to the front. When we were in the danger zone the work fell to officers' patrols. These patrols, when they are sent out, are continually engaged in skirmishes with the Germans. I think we were out there about three or four days when I happened to be a member of one of these patrols, and we were sent out to gain as much information of the enemy as possible We travelled eight or nine miles quite unmolested until we came to a very small town. Here we found out that about 25 Germans had passed through, so we pressed on after them. We did not come up with them until we had reached a village about three or four miles the other side of the town. We had a scrap with them, and, needless to say, beat them. The officer in charge thought we had gained as much information as we wanted, and started to return to the regiment. I think we were about five or six miles from the regiment when, having just gained the open country, we saw a party of cavalry about 300 yards off the road. The officer in charge thought that they were the Scots Greys, and rode to within 10 yards of them, when we found out that they were Uhlans. We had to gallop for our lives then, and they tried their best to cut us off, but they failed, as they always do. They chased us for about two miles down the road until we came up with a troop of our regiment. Then we gave them socks—finished them off completely. We reached camp quite safely after that. . . . The major acted splendidly out there, as calm as if we were on training on Salisbury Plain.

WITH THE R.A.M.C.

An officer of the R.A.M.C. writes:—

The real sights of war are more terrible than anyone can make up in thought. We work like Trojans. We lie down at night as we are in our clothes, too tired to go through the formality of undressing, and not knowing at what time we will be called up to attend to some poor fellows—some slightly wounded, others torn to pieces, others dying. We meet British, Germans, Zouaves, Turcos, and Belgians, and they all say "Pray God that this awful carnage may soon cease."

On the 8th I was able to keep well under shelter of fire, though once a number of shells burst about a hundred yards from where I was dressing the wounded. On the 9th I was again ordered out with them, when we had to take three successive hillocks. Our fellows took the first easily. However in the wood, a German aeroplane spotted and reported us to their artillery, and we all had to clear out of that in double quick time, as they shelled at us furiously. We then cleared the second hillock and went for the third. We had reached the crest with little opposition, and then, all at once, bang, bang, bang went the rifles all round. We were trapped. Bullets whistled all round. I dropped into a drain alongside a mountain path and our brave soldiers extended and went into action as if they were at manœuvres. Never laugh at an English officer when with little or great swank—he is a brave, brave man. I shall always respect him. I lay in the stream path while bullets whistled over me, and now and, then one dug into the sand near me. Still I felt fairly safe from rifle bullets; but, alas! their artillery found the range and started shelling us with shrapnel. Then it was just hell. You can guess my thoughts. I was like a drowning man. The whole of my life passed vividly before me. I saw you all, spoke to you, and saw the future. I seemed to be carried into your very midst. I continued to lie still, wondering at what moment a piece of shell would end it all.

Men were being shot all round; it became too hot in our corner and we were told to retire. We retired, but as we crept along we were shelled and fired at. Men fell all round, but still I was unwounded. Breathless and exhausted we reached cover, and there I stopped to dress two badly wounded men. Bang, bang, and two shells burst over us. We were covered with stones, earth, and terrible stink. My hat was carried away and one man lay dead. I got off with a slight flesh wound around the forehead. Then our fellows began to advance and I was left to attend the wounded and dying. What a day! Never shall I forget it. That day we won all along the line. Our battalion slept on the side of the road. Near midnight our pickets shouted, and we thought the Uhlan cavalry was going to make a counter-attack. Our fellows sprang to their arms and fixed bayonets and waited, but they did not come. . . . Among the German prisoners is one who speaks English. He and another were the only two left of a German field battery. He is engaged and intends calling upon me when the war is over, as he proposes to spend his honeymoon in London.

THE SERBIAN SPIRIT.

The following is a translation from a letter written by a Serbian cavalry captain towards the end of August:—

At this moment there is not an enemy inside Serbia except those under the ground or behind stone walls. They may come back again for fresh defeats, but it will be the officers' doing. The men would willingly let the Serbians alone. They have no heart for fighting. They surrender gladly. All but the Huns, who are afraid, for we give them no quarter since their deeds at Shabats. The bombardment of Belgrade continues, but what matters such folly so long as the Serbian flag still floats proudly over the city! We count that we have now put 120,000 Suabians *hors de combat*, and if the other Allies did proportionately the war would soon finish. My squadron captured some guns at Jadar, but I lost many of my best men, tough and loyal fellows with whom I had made the Albanian campaign. Jadar was a clear rout for the Suabians. The ground was strewn with greatcoats, weapons, bales of provisions. I wish our villagers round Valievo had the latter, but there is no time nor transport facility. We must push forward without impediment. We go to our kin in Bosnia, but the folk who are not our kin will not be molested.

It is marvellous how humane are our soldiers although such hard fighters. They fear nobody, but God. That they do fear God is very evident after battle. The first thing they ask a prisoner is:—'Are you hungry, Suabian?" And they share their bread with him. I rejoice that they are so frugal and hardy. The less our troops have, the better they fight. On a loaf and a pair of good sandals the infantry marched 390 miles and then straight into battle. . . . At every lull in operations you hear flutes on all sides. Some stretch on the ground composing martial ballads, all beginning, "Glory to God, a great battle was fought," at Shabats, Jadar, Luboviya, or wherever the poet took a prominent part, and describing different comrades' prowess. So much for poetry. The prose is to be found where groups gather round lighted faggots and hold their shirts in turn over the blaze for reasons unmentionable to polite ears. The plague of vermin is, however, much less than it was in the Balkan wars, for we are never long without meeting a spring at which the men can get the sousing to which they are accustomed. They do not consider they have washed except it be under running water, and have great contempt for the Suabian, who performs his ablutions in a basin. . . . The women have gathered in the harvest, mown the hay and stacked it. Better than even this was the way they sent off the men decorated with green leaves as if to a wedding and not to the "fields of death." The entire nation realized that after the Turks had been defeated a reckoning with the Suabians was inevitable. They seem to have instinctively understood it better than our Government.

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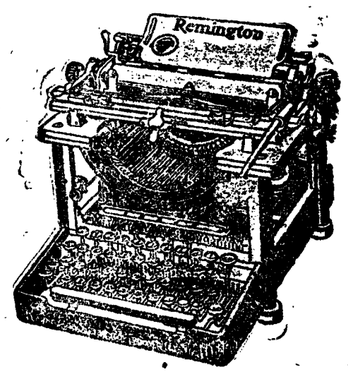

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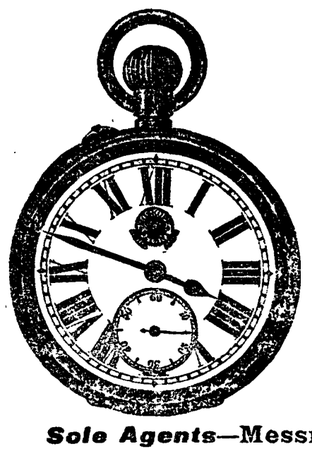

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